

US mine task force moves into the Gulf

Yes _____ I am a Homosexual ☐ Trans ☐ (Please tick)

NEWS SUMMARY

Docklands men in union vote

Employees of the Docklands Light Railway in the east end of London vote today on whether they wish to be represented by a trade union.

The 110 employees of the seven-and-a-half mile artery, built at a cost of £10 million a mile, have been wooed on a scale seldom encountered by non-unionized labour and they should know as much about the advantages of being a union member as most workers in Britain.

If they decide today that they wish to be union members, they will take part in another secret ballot to decide which union to join.

Unions recognize that the employees may hold the key to whether the whole burgeoning area will be represented by TUC-affiliated organizations.

Security man sues

A former senior MI6 officer is alleging that he has been libelled in a book about MI5 and MI6.

Mr Stephen De-Mowbray, of West Farleigh, Maidstone, Kent, has issued a writ complaining of references to himself in the *Secrets of the Service*, which deals with British intelligence and communist subversion from 1939 to 1951.

He is suing the author, Mr Anthony Gies, political history teacher at Brunel University, and the publishers, Jonathan Cape.

Bigger audience

The BBC will broadcast to a potentially huge new European radio audience today after a satellite deal with British Telecom.

Cable operators and local radio stations will be able to re-broadcast programmes from the World Service in English and programmes specially compiled in 20 languages sent out by the BBC's External Services.

The BBC has rented two 24-hour audio channels on British Telecom's communications satellite Eutelsat, also used by Superchannel.

Romanians pass test

The Department of Transport is to be recommended to lift its ban on Romanian jets flying in British airline colours after Romanian pilots proved they could operate to international standards (Our Air Correspondent writes).

The pilots, working for the Romanian State airline Tarom, were tested by the British Civil Aviation Authority at the weekend. The tests, identical to those used by Romanian authorities, are less rigorous than those which British pilots must pass but sufficient under international agreements to allow the Romanians to enter British air space or fly British national.

Four Romanian jets were grounded last week when four out of five Romanian pilots failed a British CAA test.

School switch

Miss Maureen McGoldrick, the infant school head in the north London borough of Brent whose suspension for an alleged racist remark was ended only by the intervention of Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education, is seeking a lower-paid job in the nearby Conservative-controlled borough of Barnet.

Miss McGoldrick is one of 14 candidates for the headship of Queenswell Infants School in Whetstone. The final selection for the post will be made next term.

Jaguar hit by dispute

Assembly work on Jaguar cars with a showroom value of £4 million will be lost today as 60 fork lift operators stay away from work in support of a suspended colleague.

More than 1,200 assembly line workers at the Brown's Lane plant in Coventry have also been told to stay at home as parts vital to their operation cannot be delivered.

The company yesterday declined to say why the man had been suspended for one day. The company expects normal production to be resumed tomorrow.

Orchestra leader quits London music rat race

The leader of the London Symphony Orchestra is blaming the pressures of working for a London orchestra for his decision to return to his previous job in Manchester.

Mr Michael Davis, aged 43, has been with the LSO for eight years. Next month he takes up his new appointment, for a lower salary, as senior joint leader of the Hallé Orchestra in Manchester.

Working for the LSO left little time for anything else to

the detriment of his music. "Enough was enough", Mr Davis said. "If my career is to last I should not just keep hammering it. There will come a point when it is all used up."

To make an adequate living London orchestras work constantly, doing everything from pop music to film soundtracks, he said. "Doing that, it is very difficult to sustain the standards expected of the LSO."

50-minute chess set for TV

By Raymond Keene
Chess Correspondent

The mightiest assemblage of British chessboard mental muscle ever brought together will battle for the BIS Group British Speed Chess Championship in London's Park Lane Hotel this week.

For the first time all the leading British players, both men and women, will take part in one tournament, contesting a knockout television championship culminating on Thursday.

The favourite to win the £2,000 first prize is the new British champion, Nigel Short from Bolton. He will be closely challenged by Grandmasters Jon Speelman, Dr John Nunn, Murray Chandler, and Dr Yana Miles.

Largely to attract television audiences, no game will last more than 50 minutes, draws will not count, and replays will take just ten minutes.

The championship will be filmed by Thames Television and screened in seven episodes by Channel 4, beginning in October.

Companies critical of 'floundering' inner city campaign

By Paul Eastham

Inadequate local consultation, under-funding and too much Whitehall control are blunting the Government's campaign to revive inner cities, senior executives of several large companies have told *The Times*.

A random poll of firms which are piloting redevelopment schemes in deprived areas showed critics that government agencies were occasionally appearing ill-informed and ill-managed, and sometimes "floundering around" about what to do.

Mr Nicholas Horsley, deputy chairman of Northern Foods of Hull, which has a £1.3 billion turnover, said that the forthcoming poll tax was putting too much power in Whitehall hands and that would reduce the effectiveness of looking after cities properly by reducing the net amount of money available.

He said: "It is self-evident there is far more caring among local councils in Newcastle, Middlesbrough and Liverpool for their own inner cities and they better appreciate what's wrong than Civil Servants living in Suburbia."

He did not agree with the

philosophy of diverting cash into government-controlled initiatives designed to cut through local authority red tape, such as the 16 inner city task forces with £1 million a year to create jobs in local areas and the four new urban development corporations with £160 million over six years.

Mr Phil Ward, Northern Foods group personnel executive, has been closely involved in the nine months ago since the company began in-

ner city schemes in Belfast, Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Manchester and Humberston, where it has factories. He said the "tremendous risk" was that, after encouraging business to do more, Government would use this as an excuse to do less itself, as happened in area sponsorship.

Several voluntary agencies, housing associations and businesses that Northern Foods worked with on inner city schemes were critical that government statements on in-

ner cities were grabbing headlines, but government agencies were not particularly well-managed on the ground.

"They tend to flounder around not knowing what to do or where to start and tend to come back to organizations already there and say: 'What would you do?'"

A senior executive with a clearing bank, who did not wish to be identified, told *The Times* that in Manchester he counted 15 different agencies

working on inner city problems. While the Government's approach to inner city problems was better than 10 years ago, he said, "we have too many people mucking about in the pie."

Although the London Docklands Development Corporation had been successful there was not a big enough democratic involvement from local people. Many local councils were archaic as presently organized, but it was a disaster to have abolished the metro-

politan authorities which had a region-wide view.

If such organizations still existed and were properly-funded, sensibly democratic and sufficiently powerful, they could unquestionably have tackled the daunting scale of economic problems in the regions. In Manchester, for example, with the metropolitan council gone, rich districts on the city fringes could ignore deprivation in the centre.

Similar criticism came from Mr David Wood, group communications adviser for the glassmakers, Pilkington Brothers, of St Helens, Lancashire, which has helped to create thousands of jobs at the firm's former sites since it began closures in the 1960s in Kent, Wales, Scotland and the Midlands.

He said that government agencies must consult local authorities and businesses already in the inner cities to ensure that their work did not cut across existing work. "We believe any government initiative directed at helping inner cities is to be welcomed. But it would be doubly welcomed if we felt it was being directed in association with those on the ground who are most intimately acquainted with the problems."

Post office 'mole' suspected

A "mole" in the Irish post office is thought to have been responsible for the leak to the Provisional IRA last week of an internal police memo giving details of the holiday movements of Britain's Ambassador to Dublin, Mr Nicholas Fenn.

Investigations are focused on postal sorters in Tralee, Co. Kerry. The Garda were guilty of nothing more than carelessness, Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish prime minister.

Police in Tralee are thought to have sent a memo to police headquarters in Dublin through the ordinary post in a Garda envelope stamped "confidential" - rather than by a secure courier.

The memo asked for police divers to be made available to check a boat on which Mr Fenn was to sail during his three-day holiday in the remote seaside village of Sneem.

Meanwhile, police in Northern Ireland and the Republic have been put on full alert after fears that the IRA are about to stage a spectacular attack.

Lack of training may cripple Britain's high-tech future

By Tim Jones

One in five firms in the United Kingdom believes that a lack of new information-technology trained employees is threatening its survival.

A report by the International Labour Office to delegates attending an International Labour Organization conference next month states that Britain could become a country divided not by class, but by skill.

Britain and Europe will become largely irrelevant to new opportunities unless a profound transformation to meet the skills challenge of the new industrial revolution is made.

Europe is generally acknowledged to be behind in computerization and new technology diffusion compared with the United States and Japan, the report states. "If the old continent wants to take up the challenge from overseas, skill development will play a central role."

A voluntary organization which encourages women to work in high-tech industries has accused the Manpower Services Commission of hypocrisy after the commission's refusal of financial support for its proposals.

London-based Women Engineering Science Technology (West) wants funds for a nationwide advice service and says it received personal interest and encouragement

from MSC chairman Mr Brian Nicholson.

Miss Nikki Henriques, a founder member of West, said yesterday that Mr Nicholson had encouraged it to apply to the commission for pump-priming finance to take the scheme nationwide.

Once the question of providing finance for the scheme arose, the commission showed no interest, Miss Henriques said.

Two broad categories of workers are emerging throughout Europe - those who have acquired new information-technology skills and those who have not.

The overall picture is of a bottleneck between demand and supply of specialists who can design, manage and operate new technologies. The report states: "Unless educational and training systems move ahead, a polarization of the workforce could evolve,

affecting jobs and incomes, the competitiveness of enterprises and ultimately the prosperity of nations."

Many jobs are unfilled because insufficient workers are capable of a "more intellectual relationship" with the new equipment which requires mathematical skills and the ability to abstract, plan and anticipate future situations.

The crisis is emerging

"The whole point of West is to combat the skills shortage that everyone recognizes exists".

She described the commission's attitude as a "complete sham", and has written to the Prime Minister and directors of the MSC and the Confederation of British Industry to express concern over what she believes is apathy in government towards women in technology.

Mr David Lisle, principal training advisor to the MSC, said that the commission "could only give money to support specific projects" and not provide pump-priming finance.

He added that at any one time the commission supported about 50 projects aimed at encouraging women to move into non-traditional areas of work.

because European education training policy objectives remain "anchored in yesterday's world", still divorced from industrial realities and needs, the report says. "By and large, they are conservative and inflexible, lacking aggressiveness and fine-tuning to the present labour market."

There are other constraints, such as shortages of up-to-date teachers and instructors, insufficient training, software and hardware and a lack of

financial resources coupled with obsolete curricula.

Computer literacy, although essential, cannot be the only aim of training and retraining, the report states. "Instead, vocational training programmes will have to develop all the requisite skills needed in occupations in which trainees are seeking employment or re-employment."

In the factory of the future, staff would be composed of

skilled workers, such as specialists in machine tools. "Most of the non-machine tasks required by the flexible manufacturing systems could be done in job rotation by operators, whereas some programming jobs and maintenance could be delegated to personnel working outside the system."

Educational priorities must change, the report says. Groups which bear the brunt of unemployment caused by restructuring and technological changes in western Europe tend to be young people looking for their first job, women employees and older workers who commonly are employed in ailing "sunset" industries.

"Mostly by-passed by in-plant training, they risk becoming 'technological misfits' drifting between the dole and low-paid jobs with no employment security and poor career prospects", the report states.

Bow Group indicts Tories for 'shaky' election campaign

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

The Conservative Bow Group magazine, *Crossbow*, today delivers a scathing verdict on the Tory election campaign, the Prime Minister's conduct during the election, and the Government's central plans for the current Parliament.

An editorial says that the nation witnessed "a Conservative leadership badly rattled" after Labour's effective campaigning in the opening week of the election.

Ms Margaret Thatcher was made to look "distinctly shaky" and the Tory manifesto was "shot full of holes" and found "audibly creaking when put to the wholly predictable and trivial test of a few simple press conference questions".

Calling that "pretty damning" for a package conceived nine months earlier and worked on by a party of government, it says that it is not good for future confidence "when a Prime Minister of eight years' standing, unable to give a convincing account of the details of plans for the next term of office, has to fall back on the Winter of Discontent as the main reason for voting Tory".

Crossbow also criticizes the

Tory plans for housing and education, the centrepieces of the Government's programme in this Parliament for tackling the problems of the inner cities, and suggests that there is not the slightest chance that these areas of political crisis will be resolved to anyone's satisfaction by the next election.

The Tory magazine claims that there is little sign of an overall strategy for the inner cities, saying: "It is clearly not good enough to hope that individual local authorities can be brought to heel by allowing them to edge into bankruptcy one at a time. For a start, they might not be so co-operative as to go one at a time - they might just choose all to go into crisis together."

"It is doubtful whether the fabled 'commissioners' could run even one large town in the face of obstructionist local government unions. All of the council put together would not have the manpower or ability to run half a dozen cities from London."

It criticizes the plans for parents and governors to be able to take schools out of local education authority control, saying that in schools

where governors are fit to exercise such authority there is unlikely to be trouble in the first place.

It also condemns plans for council tenants and estates to be able to opt out of local authority control, saying that private landlords will only be interested in taking on idyllic estates. "For each estate which finds a way to opt out, there will be dozens which cannot."

The magazine calls for the Prime Minister and her Cabinet to abandon what it calls "the trite, unhelpful standpoint that unemployment and adverse social conditions do not cause crime. Because for all practical purposes they do".

Tory leaders will shrug off the attacks as the predictable work of a magazine anxious to publicize itself with controversial opinions. Such assaults have been a regular feature over the years of party government publications. But the *Crossbow* attacks, reflecting opinions widely voiced within the party, are an early warning that this year's Tory Party conference may not be an altogether self-congratulatory affair.

MacLennan's olive branch

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

Mr Robert MacLennan, the SDP MP poised to become the new leader of his troubled party, moved yesterday to heal the breach in its ranks.

In a surprise move aimed at placating supporters of Dr David Owen, Mr MacLennan, MP for Caithness and Sutherland, instructed his Westminster office to issue a statement emphasizing his determination to fight for cherished SDP policies in the forthcoming merger talks with the Liberals.

He said that on three key policy areas - the social market economy, the nuclear deterrent and Nato, and integration of tax and benefits - he was not prepared to compromise.

Mr MacLennan, who angered Dr Owen at the weekend by abandoning his past opposition to a merger and declaring himself as a candidate to lead the SDP in talks with the Liberals, said in his statement: "David Owen has been without question the single greatest asset of the SDP in the last four years and his most im-

portant contribution of all was on these three policy areas.

"They are the heart of the matter. We will not be successful in the negotiations if we seek to split differences and seek happy compromises. Our stance must be sharp and robust."

"I believe a large number of Liberals are attuned to these points and are looking to diminish the influence of what they consider is a highly vocal minority in their party."

Mr MacLennan's olive branch is intended for that part of the Owenite faction within the SDP, which he believes considerable, which opposed a merger in the recent ballot on grounds of pragmatism rather than principle.

He hopes they can be won over to the idea of single party if they have confidence that their cause will be championed and defended in the forthcoming talks about its nature and structure.

However, Mr MacLennan is likely to face an uphill struggle in his talks with the Liberals.

Left-wingers, led by Mr

Michael Meadowcroft, the former MP for Leeds West and a candidate for the Liberal presidency, are pressing Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, to adopt a tough stance in the merger talks.

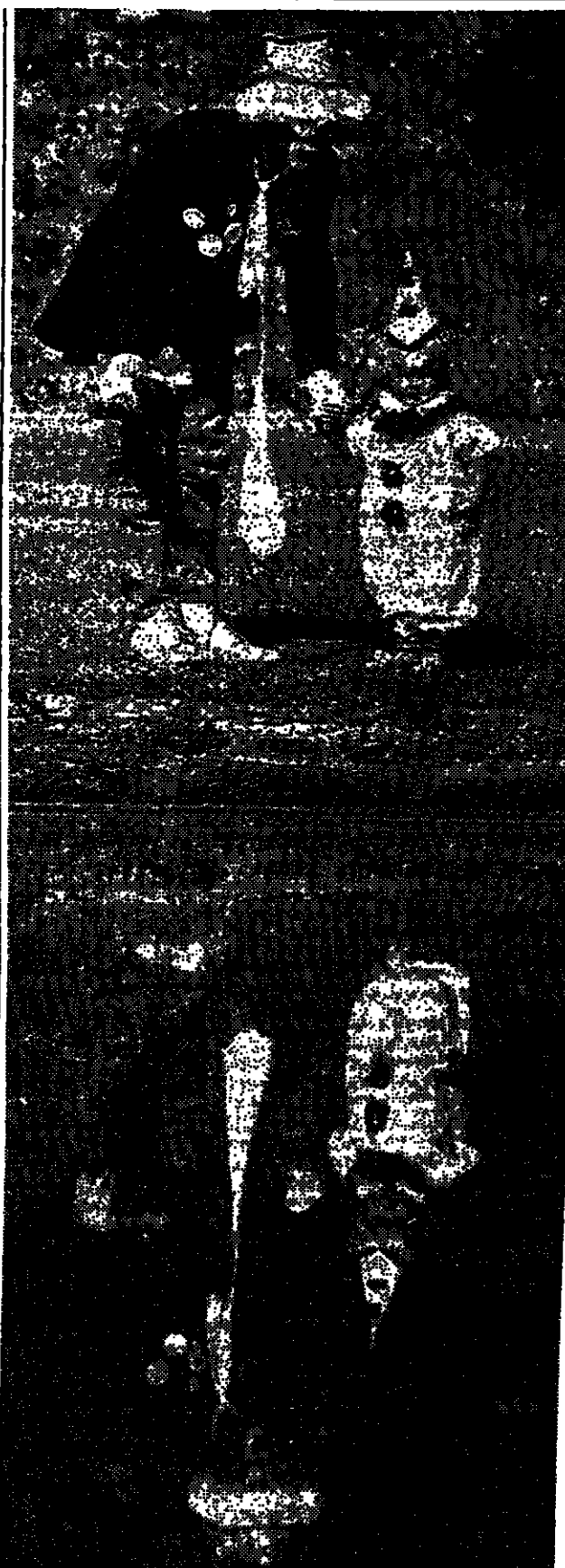
In a separate development yesterday, Mr Paddy Ashdown, the Liberal MP for Yeovil, came to the defence of his party leader, who has been under attack from prominent figures within its ranks.

The leadership of a newly forged Alliance party would be Mr Steel's for the asking, Mr Ashdown said in a BBC radio interview.

He rebuked Mr Steel's internal critics for their "unhelpful" remarks.

Mr Austin Mitchell, Labour MP for Great Grimsby, is to attend both the Liberal and SDP conferences in an attempt to win new recruits to Labour's ranks.

"Our party is now much more democratic and is a far better way of advancing social democracy than the shattered party they now belong to," he said.



Studied reflection: Professor Potts with Samantha Bailey, aged one, at the International Clown Day at East Budleigh, Devon yesterday (Photograph: Dennis McNeelance).

Sun sparks accidents

Continued from page 1

The London Weather Centre yesterday reported temperatures in the early 80s Fahrenheit in London and the South of England but much lower readings in the North.

At Morecambe, which recorded one of the highest Northern temperatures, the figure was only 19C.

A forecaster said there was still a distinct division between the north and south which is likely to continue.

Although coast roads in Kent, Hampshire, Devon and Cornwall were choked by midday as drivers headed for the seaside, some roads in Scotland were impassable through flooding.

Bishop voices a community's unrest

By Ronald Faux

The Bishop of Stepney, the Right Rev James Thompson, looks out from his study across a broad square of once elegant houses set, until recently, amidst genteel decay.

Three near neighbours were occupied as squats by homeless families and unemployed people. Others bore the hallmarks of neglect that spread over Stepney after the docks closed.

"Then it came, like some Monty Python boot", the bishop said, describing the entirely human intervention of

the London Docklands Development Corporation.

The three squats were cleared of their tenants and put into the hands of developers. Any property in Tredegar Square that comes on the market now is likely to have its interior torn out and replaced, and its exterior grafted with brass fittings and fresh paint. One house is on the market for more than £250,000.

The bishop is incredulous at the sudden surge of change sweeping just one corner of his diocese but affecting most of the rest. He is also worried by the implications. His pro-

fessional concern is for people rather than the expansion of the city eastwards and for the "urban villages" with their strong sense of community and traditions that are being displaced.

"People give tremendous attention now to commercial enterprise and far less to social enterprise. Communities here have a resistance to having their lifestyle completely altered although no-one - including me - wants to see the East End stagnate", he said.

The bishop was calling for a subvention on profits made by

companies in docklands to go to the local community in trust to pay for initiatives and develop a partnership in social and commercial enterprise.

He said that the market forces that were leading the expansion of the docklands took little account of the 1,000 homeless families in Tower Hamlets or the 7,000 on council house waiting lists.

There was great bitterness in the community at the influx of middle-class families on to smart property islands set well to wall with council estates or shabby, rented houses.

David Colles

Two of septuplets battle on for life after one boy dies

Two of Britain's first septuplets were showing signs of improvement yesterday after suffering setbacks overnight.

But all six survivors, born three months premature at Liverpool Maternity Hospital on Saturday, are still clinging on to life.

Dr Richard Cook, the consultant paediatrician in charge, said it would be "quite remarkable" if all the tiny babies survived.

Kane, the last born, who weighs just 1lb 8oz, had "quite a bad setback" during the night, but had improved, he said.

Erin, the fifth born and the smallest of the seven at 15oz, had improved dramatically since Saturday morning when she was so ill she was not expected to live.

The babies' parents names have been withheld by a public relations company acting for them, but they are believed to be Mrs Ivy Halton, aged 27, and her husband, Keith, of St Helens, Merseyside. He is understood to work at a children's home.

Dr Cook said that with a single birth after 27 weeks the odds on survival would be 50-50, but with a multiple birth, the chances would be lower.

"If all these children sur-

vived, it would be quite remarkable.

"The odds of six babies of this maturity all surviving are not very great, but naturally, one tries to be optimistic."

The boy who died was the fourth of the seven children delivered by caesarean section; he weighed just 1lb and survived for 25 minutes.

Two had given a lot of trouble overnight, but were now doing well. Of the others, Leah, the sixth born, at 1lb 4oz, is also ill.

Second-born Christy, weighing 1lb 10z, is said to be the fittest of the six, with Laura, at 1lb 10oz, also doing well.

First-born Liam, at 1lb 10.5 ounces, is said to be stable with no significant change in his condition.

Dr Cook said all the children would remain on ventilators in the regional intensive care neo-natal unit at the hospital for several weeks.

They were being fed, intravenously, with a solution of sugar and protein.

"They are being kept at the right temperature which is a problem because they are extremely small", he said.

Dr Cook and his team are no strangers to dealing with premature multiple births. Three years ago they suc-

cessfully brought the Walton septuplets through the difficult first few weeks when they were born after only 31 weeks.

"The mother is very tired and is having a rest now. She will come down and see her babies later today", Dr Cook said of the latest births.

"She is a bit more comfortable than she was yesterday. She knows she has lost one child and now she is very anxious for the others. She is keeping her feelings very much to herself.

"The father is going down to see the babies every hour or so. He is keeping his fingers crossed and hoping for the best."

Dr Winnifred Francis, the consultant obstetrician gynaecologist who delivered the septuplets, said the mother had been treated with follicle stimulating hormone, one of the stronger fertility drugs.

The couple have been married for several years and are believed to have been trying for a baby for most of that time.

"We have been using fertility drugs since 1965 and we have only had two big multiple pregnancies in my unit in that time", Dr Francis said.

The mother is expected to remain in hospital for at least two weeks.

'Embryo abuse' under attack

Life, the anti-abortion group, has condemned in-vitro fertilization (IVF) as an unnecessarily hazardous and morally objectionable technique which is part of a "spine-chilling world of embryo abuse".

Life claims that "thousands of infertile couples are condemned to childlessness because doctors are so obsessed with sophisticated IVF techniques, which have a very low success rate, that they neglect much more straightforward ways of coping with infertility".

The group has written to the Voluntary Licensing Authority (VLA), the organization overseeing IVF practices, challenging it to produce evidence that women having test-tube babies could not have children "much more cheaply,

easily and safely" by using an ultrasound scanner to detect the mature egg and guide it past the blockage to a position where natural intercourse can result in fertilization.

However, leading fertility experts describe Life's conclusions as "absolute nonsense". They claim that the reason eggs are taken out of the woman is because natural conception has a much lower success rate than in vitro fertilization.

The director of a leading London fertility unit said yesterday that he "would be very interested to see" the evidence on which Life have based their conclusions, as most of the data points to the poor success of natural conception compared to in vitro techniques.

Life claims that doctors use IVF because "test tube technology has become a prestigious vogue" and "produces a plentiful supply of 'spare' human embryos which can be used for experimentation and research".

Professor William Thompson, of Queen's University, Belfast, a member of the VLA, said yesterday that such claims were "totally wrong and very unfair".

"Someone has read about the ultrasound techniques and their imagination has gone wild", he said, pointing out that well over 50 per cent of IVF operations already use ultrasound to detect where the eggs lie. He accepted IVF was expensive and lengthy, but said techniques were "getting better all the time".

£200m for Harrods new look

By Howard Foster

The slightly surreal sight of a cement mixer in what until a few days ago was the men's toiletries department of Harrods is something to which the Knightsbridge store's staff are rapidly becoming accustomed.

Radical changes are being made to London's most famous department store, on a scale and with a speed that has amazed even its longest serving workers.

The aim is to bring the store, which even Harrods staff admit privately was beginning to look dated, more into line with its image. It had an abundance of historical decoration and features - Art Deco, Edwardian, sumptuous marble and elegant woodwork - but also garish red suede.

Plans by Mr Mohamed Al-Fayed, Harrods' chairman, to spend £200 million were finalized four months ago, and yesterday a team of 200 craftsmen and labourers was putting the finishing touches all over the ground floor.

Mr Michael Macray, deputy director of visual merchandising and responsible for overseeing the refurbishment, said: "The scale of the spending and the speed is staggering. It is an operation of great precision. The workmen come in at about 8 o'clock on Sunday morning and as soon as they leave in the afternoon or evening we have to get the store ready for our customers the following day."

Valuable features, such as the mahogany Edwardian staircase leading from the bakery to the clothing floor, have already been restored.

Italian chandeliers are being installed in the food hall, brown Botticino marble is being laid on the floor of the men's department, and the leather department has discarded its mirrored pillars in favour of Art Deco green marble.

The store is spending £9 million on marble, £6.5 million on carpets, £16.5 million on decorative features and £56 million on fittings. The rest of the £200 million will go on miles of new cabling and mechanical and structural replacement.

Mr Al-Fayed does not deny that he is trying to make a monument of Harrods. He said recently: "If you come from a country that has the pyramids, which have stood for 5,000 years, all the time you are thinking how you can perpetuate your name forever."

Scanner improves diagnosis

Doctors at a London hospital have developed a scanner that uses sound waves to diagnose painlessly muscular dystrophy in young children.

By detecting the disease early, the machine will enable doctors to warn the parents about the risk of having further children suffering from the same genetic disorder. About one in 5,000 children falls victim to the disease.

In work backed by the Medical Research Council, Dr John Heckmatt, a lecturer in paediatrics at the Hammersmith Hospital, and his colleagues have built an experimental scanner that uses ultrasound to detect the changes in muscle composition which signal the onset of the disease.

An ultrasound-emitting transducer is held against the skin, and the echoes that bounce back from the muscles

beneath are used to build up an image that depends on the intensity of the echoes received.

Normal muscle absorbs most of the sound energy, and appears dark on the image monitor, while bone, being highly reflective, shows up white.

In muscular dystrophy, muscle becomes weaker through being replaced by layers of fat and connective tissue. The normally dark image then appears streaky on the monitor.

But, unlike other ultrasound scanners such as those used to monitor pregnancies, the Hammersmith machine is connected to a microcomputer that converts the image into a figure that measures the relative "reflectivity" of the tissue being scanned.

According to Dr Heckmatt, that enables doctors to tell quantitatively whether the muscular dystrophy is of the progressive or non-progressive type. The ultrasound technique is painless, and does not expose the child to any harmful radiation.

Researchers at the hospital are also trying to use the technique for early diagnosis of other conditions, such as cirrhosis of the liver.

Drug rules worry GPs

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

Some family doctors are refusing to prescribe growth hormone drugs for children because they fear they will be violating guidelines laid down by the Department of Health and Social Security, it was claimed yesterday.

Mr Tam Fry, chairman of the Child Growth Foundation, which represents children with stunted growth, said that GPs were reluctant to prescribe the drug, both because of its cost, about £5,000 per patient per year, and because they were not always clinically responsible for specialists more and more often that GPs are refusing to prescribe growth hormone drugs," Mr Fry said.

He wants the Government to clarify the position.

According to DHSS guidelines, only the doctor primarily responsible for the clinical care of the patient can prescribe the drug and, in the case of growth hormone treatment, that initial responsibility generally lies with the hospital consultant.

But several hospitals with financial difficulties are now asking GPs to prescribe the hormone treatment from the start, so that the cost is seen as part of the GP's budget and not that of the hospital.

Scientists are studying traditional herbal remedies for illnesses that are becoming resistant to man-made drugs. Extracts from plants used by tribal healers in Central Africa are among those being screened for their effectiveness in treating disorders such as asthma, arthritis, diabetes, malaria and various tumours.

An exhibition of the research has opened at the Commonwealth Institute in Kensington, west London, after an expedition by Dr Dorothy Bray, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, to observe tra-

ditional healers in five Central African countries.

Dr Bray, who specializes in anti-malarial compounds, says that with the emergence of drug resistance in standard synthetic medicines, malaria is killing 1.5 million people a year and debilitating many more.

She believes it is a mistake that techniques of chemical synthesis have replaced traditional methods in drug research, saying that 70 per cent of the world still relies on traditional medicine based on millennia-old knowledge of plants.

Murder hunt appeal for witnesses

Police appealed yesterday for witnesses to a murder after a young Londoner confronted his girl friend's killer.

Mr Steve Pickin, aged 20, from Hoxton, north London, had called on Friday to take Miss Elena Dimitri, also aged 20, out when he came face to face with a tall man brandishing a knife. Miss Dimitri died from stab wounds.

Most popular is clay pigeon shooting at an historic home. With solicitors, she says, the hospitality cannot be too "exciting. They don't go in for the one day trip to Champagne."

One firm, however, has taken up a day's motor racing at Silverstone, spending a day with professionals in Formula Fords, go-karting and skidpans. A day costs £7,000 for a group of 24.

Where will it all end? If the Inland Revenue has its way, with a huge tax bill. Until this year it has allowed companies to foot the tax bill for the benefits of events such as hospitality tents at Henley or Ascot on behalf of their guests.

But it now intends to ask companies to name the people they have entertained and is suggesting it would prefer to collect the tax from the individuals.

Motorway repairs

Service centres for M20

Planning permission has been sought for a service area on the M20 at Westernhanger, about six miles west of Folkestone.

It is one of three centres planned for the motorway, all of which need planning approval.

One is at West Kingsdown, near Brands Hatch, to the west of Maidstone, and the other is at Hollingbourne, east of Maidstone.

The Westernhanger site covers about 25 acres, and the Department of Transport hopes its opening will coincide with the completion of the Maidstone-Ashford section of the M20 in summer 1990.

It is to be marketed by open competition. Major roadworks until next Monday:

London and the South-east

M11 London: new road layout and reconstruction work at Redbridge roundabout.

M11 Essex: southbound lane closures between junctions 7 and 6.

M27 Hampshire: contraflow between junction 3 and 4. Lane restrictions at junction 5.

M4 Berkshire: contraflow between junctions 14 and 15. M40 Oxfordshire: contraflow between junctions 6 and 7.

M1 Bedfordshire: roadworks. Lane restrictions at junction 9 and 10. Only the southbound exit slip at junction 10 remains open.

M10 Hertfordshire: northbound carriageway closed and

southbound down to one lane. M25 Kent: road widening at Dartford tunnel roundabout, junction 31.

Midlands

M1 Leicestershire: contraflow between junctions 23 and 24. M5 West Midlands: lane closures between junctions 1 and 2 near Birmingham.

M5 Hereford/Worcester: contraflow between junctions 5 and 6.

M6 West Midlands: contraflow between junctions 4 and 4a. Northbound entry slip from A446 at junction 4 closed.

North

M62 Greater Manchester: lane closures castbound between junctions 21 and 22. M62 Humberside: repairs between junctions 36 and 37 and westbound exit slip at junction 37 closed.

M63 Greater Manchester: construction of M63 flyover at Portwood roundabout, Stockport. Roadwidth reduced to two lanes.

M63 Greater Manchester: widening scheme at Barton Bridge. Lane restrictions mean long delays at peak times.

M6 Cumbria: contraflow between junctions 41 and 42 (Wigton/Carlisle).

M56 Greater Manchester: Sharston bypass, near Wythenshawe. Roadworks between junctions 2 and 4.

M18 South Yorkshire: contraflow between junction 2 of M18 and junction 32 of M1.

Wales and the West

M5 Gloucestershire: contraflow between junctions 9 and 11.

M5 Somerset/Devon: lane closures between junctions 25 and 26.

Scotland

M18 Strathclyde: one lane only eastbound between junctions 11 and 8.

M18 Renfrewshire: lane closures eastbound between junctions 28 and 27.

M9 Central Region: inside lane closures between junction 4 and junction 6.

M73 Strathclyde: lane closures and southbound exit slip road closed at junction 2 (MS).

Roadworks between A74 and M73 junctions.

M74 Strathclyde: two lanes closed southbound and one lane northbound at junction 5. Contraflow on southbound carriageway north of Abington.

M90 Tayside: contraflow and lane closures between junctions 5 and 8.

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch



Off duty: Imran Khan, the Pakistan cricket captain, relaxing at his London flat after leading his team to an historic first series win over England last week. Now he has time to think about the "Battle of the Giants" when 22 of the world's top cricketers meet at Lord's on Thursday for the MCC bicentenary test match. But, having said he aims to retire after the game, he could be resting those feet for good. (Photograph: Stephen Markeson).

Portfolio Gold

Two share prize of £12,000

Two winners share the Portfolio Gold Saturday dividend of £12,000, treble the usual amount because there were no winners on the two preceding days.

Mrs Beth Stuart Brown, of Renfrewshire, said her £6,000 share would go towards a visit to her native Canada which she and her husband planned for October.

She said: "I have played Portfolio Gold since it began and my husband has read *The Times* for years, but we were very surprised to win."

Mr R A Maitre, a poet and literary translator, of the Red House, Bridport, Dorset, said he would "stuff an ancient teddy bear" with his winnings.

There was no winner of the Portfolio Gold weekly dividend.

Readers can obtain a Portfolio Gold card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to:

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The Times,
Blackburn,
BB1 6AJ.

Boy playing in box is killed on rail line

A boy aged 12 was killed by an express train as he played inside a wooden box with a friend on a rail line.

The train, which was travelling at more than 70mph, ploughed through the box killing the boy instantly, but his friend aged 11 was thrown to safety.

The accident happened on Saturday evening on a line running through Saffron Lane estate, in Leicester.

Tower still top attraction

By John Spicer

Britain's historic homes and gardens earned a record £118 million last year.

In England alone, revenue for visits to historic buildings rose by 6 per cent - in spite of a drop in the number of tourists, particularly from North America, because of Libyan terrorist threats.

The Tower of London still heads the list of most popular historic sites with paid admissions, but it is the places where entry is free that are gaining most in popularity.

In 1986, the tower attracted 2,019,900 visitors (down 17 per cent on the previous year), with the Roman baths at Bath coming second with £28,492.

However, according to the eleventh edition of the English Tourist Board's report, which looks into the preservation, presentation and public use of England's buildings, Westminster Abbey, St Paul's Cathedral, York Minster and Canterbury Cathedral all had more than two million non-paying visitors.

Westminster Abbey headed the free-entry list with more than three million visitors.

The board says that visits to National Trust properties showed a 1 per cent increase in 1986 and although admissions to government and private properties were down, recovery is well under way for this year.

By the end of June, visits to

PROPERTIES WITH MORE THAN 200,000 PAYING VISITORS (1986)

| | 1985 | 1986 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Tower of London | 2,430,000 | 2,019,900 |
| Roman Baths and Pump Rooms, Bath | 989,382 | 828,492 |
| State Apartments, Windsor Castle | 735,000 | 616,000 |
| Warwick Castle | 640,919 | 580,255 |
| Beaulieu, Hampshire | 551,879 | 500,451 |
| Shakespeare's birthplace, Stratford | 606,624 | 496,331 |
| Stokesay, Wiltshire | 655,690 | 496,138 |
| Hampton Court Palace | 614,929 | 482,000 |
| Leeds Castle, Kent | 446,070 | 433,559 |
| Tower Bridge, London | 356,669 | 419,083 |
| St George's Chapel, Windsor | 474,962 | 402,224 |
| Am Hatway's Cottage, Shropshire | 449,141 | 337,466 |
| Staircase Palace, Oxfordshire | 384,382 | 331,601 |
| The Canny Sack, Greenwich | 342,380 | 310,568 |
| Salisbury Cathedral, Wiltshire | 363,000 | 294,000 |
| Royal Pavilion, Brighton | 284,259 | 279,000 |
| HMS Victory, Portsmouth | na | 270,000 |
| Fontenay Abbey, N Yorkshire | 230,854 | 239,422 |
| FMS Belfast, London | 230,853 | 215,416 |
| Hever Castle, Kent | 187,841 | 208,810 |

Source: D o E, English Heritage, National Trust and the English Tourist Board

National Trust properties were up a further 10 per cent on 1986 with English Heritage and the Historic Houses Association also reporting an upward trend at their properties.

Well-known historic buildings were hardest hit by the fall in overseas visitors last year. Of the 23 historic buildings that attracted more than 200,000 paid admissions only Tower Bridge, Fountains Abbey (Yorkshire) and Hever Castle (Kent) increased their visitors.

Hever Castle was open for 18 extra days, had better road signposting, and introduced a new exhibition about Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. Visits

to the castle have risen by 84 per cent since 1983.

The English Tourist Board says 1,754 historic buildings are advertised as being regularly open to the public in 1987. There are now 526 properties charging £1 or more, of which 20 charge at least £3.

The average admission charge this year is £1.18, an increase of 9 per cent on 1986.

The report says that in 1986, 27,657 historic buildings were added to the Department of Environment's list of specially protected buildings, bringing the total to 395,377. *English Heritage Monitor 1987* (English Tourist Board, 4 Bromley Road, London SW4 0BF; £9 inc p&pp).

A night at the opera as solicitors go a-wooing

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Solicitors are fast discovering the joys of a new business pastime: wooing clients.

Long City lunches or staid teas at the Ritz are out; these days clients of upwardly mobile solicitors are into croquet, cricket or clay pigeon shooting.

Large and medium-size City firms in particular are making up for lost time since the relaxation last year of professional practice rules on advertising and are at the same time moving into "client entertainment".

Tooting is strictly forbidden under the professional practice rules and all firms are at pains to point out that although some "potential" clients may be entertained as well as current ones, the aim is not so much seeking out new business as cementing existing relations.

Miss Zena Bates, a public relations consultant, said: "It's the new thing for solicitors. It's not so much tooting; more a question of - we have worked hard together on a project, let's relax together."

"Companies have been entertaining clients for ages; increasingly solicitors want to entertain back."

Predictably firms are rather coy about what they do. "Occasional parties to the opera", and "the odd game of golf", Norton Rose, of one City firm, said. Another, which refused to be named, admitted to a hospitality tent at Goodwood and shooting parties at Holland & Holland's school in Norwood, Middlesex.

One partner said: "We leave the office at about three, shoot from five till eight and then have dinner. And it does not mean a whole day out from the office, which people are increasingly reluctant to do

under this new work ethic which prevails."

Other firms are more open, however. Durrant Plesse is going in for "participation activities", where partners can meet clients informally out of the office. These include croquet at Hurlingham, buffet evenings around a legal theme run with firms of accountants, and they are now considering art exhibitions in their offices to which clients will be invited.

In-house lunches are still thriving although Perrier has replaced port. Nabarro Nathanson's newly-refurbished West End offices boast five dining rooms in daily use. The firm says they have been a huge success and have easily justified their existence.

Sponsorship of the arts is also popular. Many City firms such as Herbert Smith are "corporate" members of the Barbican, Covent Garden, the Festival Hall and National Theatre and have regular

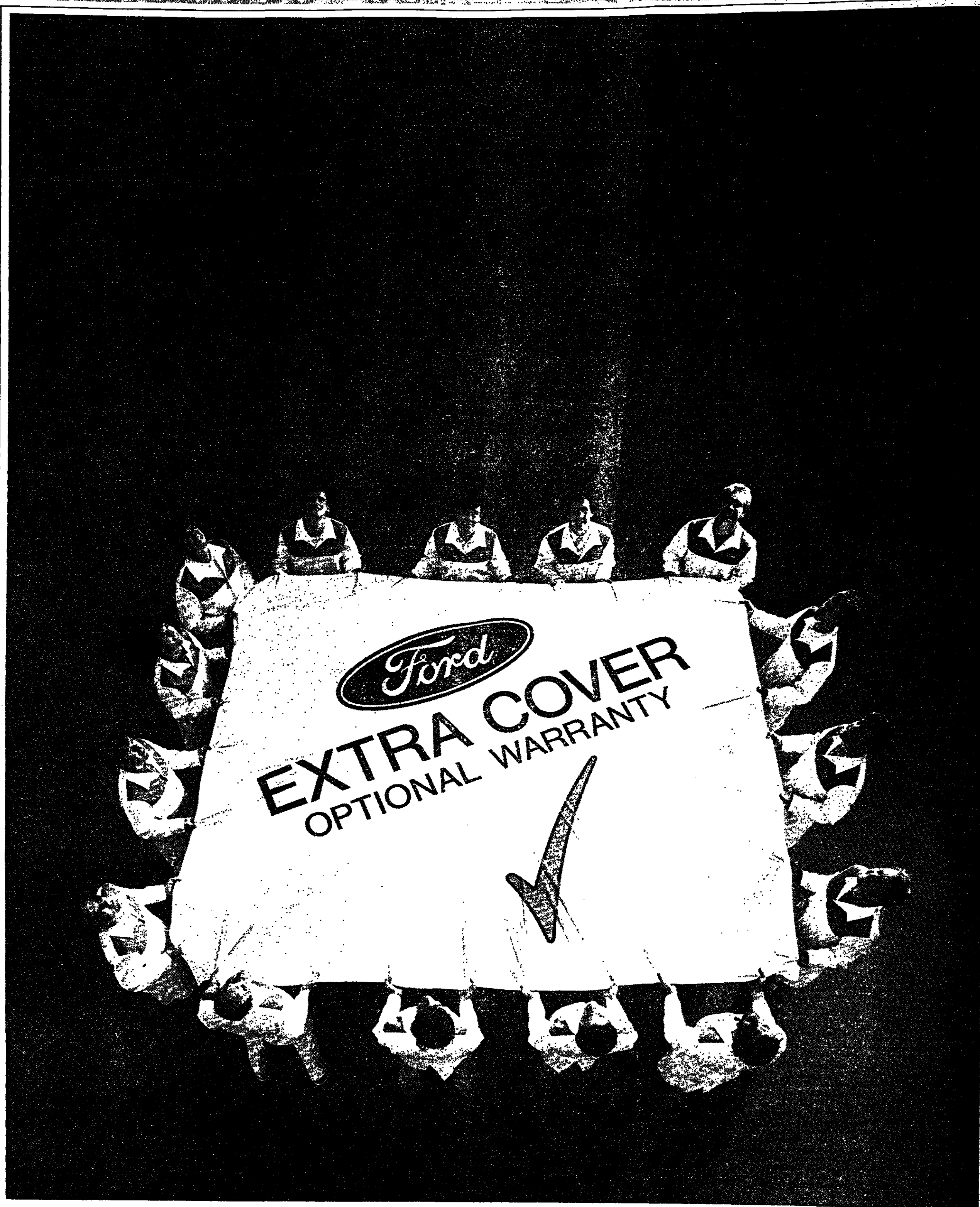
blocks of seats. In turn their names are featured on the programmes.

Clifford Chance, the biggest City firm, takes clients to Henley, the opera and theatre and is a part-sponsor of a box at Reading football club through one of its clients.

Mr David Maander, managing partner, says most entertaining is on a one-to-one basis. Opera is becoming increasingly popular.

"It enables partners and their wives to meet with their clients and their wives and give them undivided attention."

The scope for such entertaining is endless. Miss Gillian Kitching, of Inpsort Consultants, in Bagshot, Surrey, whose firm arranges a range of events for clients, says: "The legal profession has in the past been very staid and formal. Now they have a chance to return hospitality and get to know their clients informally."



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Everest expeditions: 1

Lightweight climbers pay a high price

Ten climbers forming a British-led expedition are this week heading for the north-east ridge of Everest. They will attempt the unclimbed ridge in lightweight style without using supplementary oxygen. The Mount Everest Foundation, principal sponsor of British expeditions, is concerned at the growing number of lightweight and alpine-style attempts. Ronald Faux, in the first of two articles, looks at the issues.

The north-east ridge of Everest has defeated four attempts and claimed the lives of two of the finest British mountaineers. In 1932, Pete Boardman and Joe Tasker disappeared among the line of steep pinnacles where the ridge meets the main mass of Everest.

They were climbing light and had rejected the use of oxygen sets as they moved into what climbers regard as the "death zone" above 8,000 metres where the air is so thin the human body, starved of oxygen, rapidly deteriorates.

Mr Rick Allen, co-leader of the latest attempt, says categorically he believes Boardman and Tasker were right to attempt the ridge as they did in spite of the tragic consequences.

Using an artificial supply of oxygen would, he believes, be unethical and make the achievement hardly worthwhile. Someone would succeed because it was the most daunting challenge remaining to mountaineers. "I would like that someone to be us", Mr Allen said.

The popularity of lightweight expeditions has spread because climbers find them more rewarding and they give greater involvement. They are less costly: the £50,000 budget for the present attempt is probably one-third that of a traditional expedition.

A number of early climbers, unaware of the dangers from oxygen starvation, spent long periods above 8,000 metres without using that cumbersome equipment.

Professor Noel Odell twice climbed to more than 27,000 feet in 1924 in search of Mallory and Irvine. He died this year at the age of 96.

What the pioneers were able

to endure through slow acclimatization particularly impressed Mr Reinhold Messner, the Italian mountaineer.

With hard training, determination and natural flair he went on to become the first man to climb all 14 summits in the world over 8,000 metres, all without being encumbered by cylinders of oxygen.

He said afterwards: "What is the point of lowering the mountain to your level by using artificial means when the real object is to climb to its summit?" He set the marker for mountaineers who seek climbing at his purest and most demanding level.

Many have died following Messner's example. They lacked perhaps the physical stamina, the fine judgement of when to retreat or simply the prodigious good luck of the Italian maestro.

Mr George Band, chairman of the Mount Everest Foundation and president of the Alpine Club, made it clear that the climbing establishment was alarmed at the number of deaths among expeditions using lightweight methods.

But the distant mountains come within easier range and as climbers force the competitive pace the risks increase.

Last year the disaster on K2, when 13 climbers died, caught out by storm on unsupported lightweight attempts, was the catalyst.

It was the grimmest evidence that mountaineers were not treating the Himalayas and its attendant perils with deserved respect, that governments were allowing too many expeditions to crowd the popular mountains and that the price in lives was becoming unacceptably high.

Tomorrow: The risks

Thirty entries still vie for conservation awards



Easter Elchies House at Craigellachie (left) and after its conversion to offices (right). Below: Brough Hall, Catterick, now providing self-contained houses.

A church, a warehouse, a fire station, an Edwardian school and a Norman house converted to some new purpose, are just a few of the schemes entered for the 1987 RICS/The Times Conservation awards.

A New Lease of Life attracted 93 entrants: 24 in group 1 (residential to non-residential) and 69 in group 2 (non-residential to residential). Below is a list of the 30 schemes that reached the shortlist. The prize-winners are to be announced on October 26, and the presentations will be made by Sir Hugh Casson.

This is the seventeenth RICS award. It was launched in 1971 in honour of European Heritage Year and to encourage architects, planners, developers and builders to be more conscious of the importance of good conservation.

A New Lease of Life has been a popular theme, drawing entries from Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales and England, where most came from the South-east and South-west. A number of buildings were in a state of decay.

Entries had to be either a former residential property converted to non-residential use, or a building that was not

residential, now turned over to residential use.

Architectural skill was not enough, however: entrants had to prove value for money and demonstrate that their finished building improved the appearance of its surroundings.

Shortlist

Group 1: Residential to non-residential
Bradstone Brook, Shalford, Guildford
Eastbourne Heritage Centre, 2 Carlisle Road, Eastbourne
The King's Lynn Preservation

Trust, 28-32 King Street, King's Lynn
Totnes Waterside, 9-12 The Plains, Totnes
Rosehill House, Coalbrookdale Holmston House, Holmston Road, Ayr
Easter Elchies House, Craigellachie
Group 2: Non-residential to residential
Foxbury Place, High Street, Great Bedwyn
The Old Kilm, Croydon Lane, Beavers Road, Farnham
Horsham House, Horsham Green, Billingshurst
New Camerelia Wharf, Mill Street, London, SE1

Wick Farm, Wick Lane, Bournemouth
Latham Manor Rural Training Centre, Manor Farm, Lufton, Yeovil
Church Court, Mill Street, Prestbury
Felin Uchaf, Llanddeusant, Dyfed
Glan-y-fon Sheltered Housing Complex, Ruperra Street, New Tredegar, Gwent
Erw Garry Farm, Glyncoed, Chirk, Clwyd
Ballygarvey Mews, Ballygarvey Road, Ballymena, Northern Ireland
Manor Court, Manor Street, Forfar, Tayside

St Peter's Church, Victoria Road, Torry, Aberdeen
Elizabethan Summer House, Epton on Severn
The Follyard, Muxton Lane, Muxton, Telford
Tardbigge Farm, Barna, Croydon Lane, Lower Bentley
Brough Hall, Catterick
Park Court, Fountain Lane, Frodsham
Wrea Green, Windmill
Dukes Wharf, Worsley
The Stable House, Heath Hall, Wakefield
The Three Greyhounds, Horsefair, Boroughbridge
Doves Barn, Mowbray's Yard, Ickleton

Court case may bring curbs on foxhunting

By Howard Foster

Magistrates at Llandello, west Wales, will next month hear a case which, if proved, could launch the biggest assault on foxhunting in Britain.

The prosecution, brought by the RSPCA, alleges that a wild fox was "cruelly terrified by hounds" during the last hunting season.

The society says that a hunt chased a fox into a river, where it injured itself, and that a huntsman then took hold of the animal and threw it to the pursuing hounds, which tore it to pieces.

The RSPCA is seeking publicity in bringing the action for its long-running campaign for a change in the Protection of Animals Act of 1911, under which a wild animal is not recognized as captive and thus has no legal protection unless it is "maimed, pinioned or subjected to any appliance or contrivance for the purpose of hindering or preventing its escape from captivity".

Miss Diana Jones, for the RSPCA, said: "It could be a seminal case. We are calling for clarification of the term 'captive animal' because, in our view, a fox that has injured itself has become captive."

"If we are successful here, it would be almost bound to have an effect on the way hunts are conducted. It would curb their activities and it would limit the hunt to a 'clean kill' by a pack of hounds without human intervention."

"Once the human has intervened and made it a captive animal it would then be an offence to kill the fox."

The RSPCA has no statistics to show how many kills are not "clean" in the foxhunting world but one official said that the alleged incident before the court could be the "tip of the iceberg".

That is denied by the Masters of Foxhounds Association, which represents almost 200 of the nation's hunts. Mr Anthony Hart, secretary of the MFA, said: "Under our rules this simply could not happen."

"Either the hounds kill the fox after the hunt or, if it goes into a hole and has to be destroyed at the request of the farmer, a humane killer is used. There is no possibility of wounding a fox."



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WORLD SUMMARY

Near-miss pilot facing charges

New York — The army private who came close to knocking President Reagan's helicopter out of the sky as it brought him to his California ranch is facing a string of charges including reckless flying and conduct unbecoming a soldier (Charles Bremner writes).

As military and civilian officials investigated Thursday's near miss during the weekend the passenger on board the plane piloted by Private Ralph Myers confirmed that the soldier was searching for his contact lenses when they swept through the entourage of presidential helicopters, missing the presidential aircraft by several hundred feet.

Officials said that Private Myers, aged 32, had been transferred to military custody and would be sent back to his base in Washington State. He was absent without leave when he was hired by a local businessman to fly him south to Los Angeles.

Mr Martin Fitzwater, the President's spokesman, said he could still also be prosecuted for a criminal offence.

Stable drug business

Madrid — Thoroughbred racehorses were used as a cover for transporting cocaine from Colombia to Spain, Spanish police revealed in a report published at the weekend (A Correspondent writes).

The saga concluded with the arrest on March 3 of Manuel Abajo, aged 49, a Spanish horsebreeder. In his car, he had more than 400 lbs of pure cocaine, with a market value of \$400,000. Police first became suspicious of Abajo because his properties and paddocks appeared to be much more luxurious than his only known business allowed. His only registered business was breeding racehorses, and it never recorded profits.

Night vigil for Elvis Snap poll expected

Memphis (Reuters) — Thousands of adoring Elvis Presley fans ended a candlelight vigil outside his Graceland mansion early yesterday, the 10th anniversary of his death, then scrambled for seats to a memorial service.

Police said an "easy 10,000" people had attended the all-night vigil outside the mansion, now a museum.

Fans were competing for only 1,000 seats in the Memphis State University

Copenhagen — Speculation is rife in Denmark of a snap election early next month after Mr Poul Schluter, the Conservative Prime Minister, recalled Parliament from its recess for an emergency session tomorrow (Christopher Follett writes).

MPs are to legislate on ending a four-month-old wage strike by government computer programmers. But observers expect Mr Schluter to announce elections on September 8 or 15.

US-Libyan contacts

Washington — A month after the US bombed Libya last year a handful of American officials approved plans for a secret meeting with a shadowy Libyan official who wanted better relations with Washington, it was reported yesterday (Christopher Thomas writes).

The New York Times quoted a participant in the plan as saying that the session, planned for June, 1986, was cancelled at the last minute after the failure of a visit by Mr Robert McFarlane, former National Security Adviser, to Tehran in May. The trip was set up by an Iranian middleman.

Clamp on Sea hunt for pilots

Hong Kong (AP) — China's State Council has ordered four southern provinces to take urgent measures to stop the flow of Vietnamese refugees from China to Hong Kong, according to official Chinese reports yesterday.

In remarks reported by China's official Xinhua news agency, Mr Xu Canjun, the top Chinese official in Hong Kong, said the council told the provinces to step up marine patrols, to punish severely anyone encouraging refugees to flee from the republic, and to quash rumours of an amnesty for refugees reaching the colony.

Taylor's addiction

New York (Reuters) — Miss Elizabeth Taylor, the actress, said in an interview published yesterday that her addiction to drugs and alcohol would have killed her had she not sought treatment. Miss Taylor told *Cosmopolitan* magazine that her brother, Howard, three of her children and an actor friend, Mr Roddy McDowall, convinced her to seek treatment at the Betty Ford Clinic in El Rancho Mirage, California, founded by the wife of former President Gerald Ford. She said that she intended never to drink again.

Moscow orders better vigilance of air space

From Mary Dejevsky, Moscow

Senior Soviet officers used Air Force Day yesterday to reiterate the need for vigilance against unlawful incursions into Soviet air space.

Referring obliquely to the flight to Red Square by Herr Matthias Rust, the young West German, the first Deputy Commander of the Air Force, Colonel-General Boris Korotkov, said that "following Politburo discussion of the violation of Soviet air space", the Air Force was taking measures to increase vigilance, combat readiness and discipline, both in the combat units and in the command.

In an order for Air Force Day, which was celebrated throughout the Soviet Union with air displays and fly pasts, the Defence Minister, General Dmitri Yazov, also emphasized the need for greater combat readiness in the air.

General Yazov replaced the former Defence Minister, General Sokolov, who was retired shortly after the Rust incident. Many other defence and air defence officers are also believed to have been dismissed or demoted in the wake of the affair.

Herr Rust is expected to go on trial early next month, charged with illegal entry into the Soviet Union, violation of aviation regulations and "aggravated hooliganism".

Officials allege that Mr Mount was trying to sell documents stolen from the National Archives and the Library of Congress. Both institutions have begun investigations to determine what may be missing.

An archivist has been sent to Boston to copy the documents, which Mr Mount was allegedly trying to sell.

Mr Mount was a familiar figure in the closely-guarded

Mellor warns Gulf states on bases for Armilla ships

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

A veiled warning to Gulf states not to withhold basing facilities from Britain's Armilla patrol if they want its help was issued yesterday by Mr David Mellor, Minister of State at the Foreign Office.

As four minesweepers prepare to sail for the Gulf today, Britain is still negotiating arrangements for them to use ports in friendly Gulf states. Oman, with which Britain has close ties, has already agreed to limited facilities, but there are signs that Whitehall hoped for fuller co-operation.

Mr Mellor, speaking on the BBC Radio 4 programme *The World This Weekend*, said talks with a number of countries were still under way, and he was not pessimistic about the outcome. "Our willingness to allow our men to hazard their lives will depend on the existence of these facilities."

He said: "What we would not be prepared to do is to allow our ships to be used in circumstances where they did not have the facilities and back-up that was needed. We have a very considerable professional expertise in mine-clearing, but our ability to do that must depend on the willingness of those we are trying to help to offer the facilities we need."

He said that Britain was engaged in "patient, quiet and essentially private diplomacy" on the facilities.

Although the patrol's remit is solely to protect ships flying the Red Ensign, the Foreign Office recognizes it will inevitably be asked to take on other tasks, including possibly clearing mines from harbours. It is also accepted that ships of other nations are likely to stay close to the patrol for protection, and no effort will be made to exclude them.

Mr Mellor's remarks made it clear that the Government will not be put in the same position as the United States, which agreed to protect reflagged Kuwaiti tankers — only to be refused permission for American mine-hunting helicopters to land.

He did not mention Kuwait by name, but the fact that the

Government has steadfastly refused to extend the Armilla patrol's field of operations north of Bahrain could be linked to Kuwait's attitude.

The patrol has made regular visits to Oman during its seven years of operations, and its Government has agreed that the minesweepers can use its ports too. It is also understood that two RAF Nimrod maritime reconnaissance aircraft, which were sent to Oman this week, will stay for longer than originally implied. Well informed sources indicate that the "routine exercise" in which the Ministry of Defence says they are participating could last some time.

Oman has close links with both Britain and Iran and clearly wishes to keep both. Sultan Qaboos, who was privately educated in Britain and trained at Sandhurst, came to power in 1970 after a palace coup in which his father, who had opposed national modernization, was deposed. The British helped him to put down a revolt near Oman's border with South Yemen, where discontent among Dhofari tribesmen had been exploited by the Yemenis for Marxist ends. The success of this operation created a fund of pro-British goodwill.

Britain has played a crucial role in the development of Oman's armed forces. Leading officers of both its Navy and Air Force are British, though the Army head is an Omani. Lieutenant-General John Watts is about to retire as Chief of Defence Staff and is expected to be the last Briton to hold the post.

Several hundred other British officers are either seconded or individually contracted to Oman's forces.

There are no British units or bases, but the close links were demonstrated last November in a joint British-Omani military exercise. Six RAF Tornados aircraft flew 4,200 miles non-stop, being re-fuelled seven times in mid-air, to show Britain's capability for rapid strategic deployment beyond Nato territory.

The final supply run of Anita



Debris floating in the Gulf of Oman after the supply vessel Anita (below) was blown up by a mine on Saturday.

Saudis will reopen their sacked embassy in Iran

The top Saudi diplomat in Iran was quoted yesterday as saying that his embassy, sacked by a mob after Iranian pilgrims died in violence in Mecca on July 31, would reopen soon (Reuters reports).

Iran would also return a diplomat injured in the protest, Mr Marawan Beshir al-Roumi, the Saudi Chargé d'Affaires, told a London-based Saudi newspaper in a telephone interview from Tehran.

The diplomat, Mr Mousaad al-Ghamdi, was hurt when he fell out of a window as demonstrators took over the embassy.

"His physical condition is improving, but his psychological state is very bad," Mr Roumi said. He added that Tehran would also allow the families of the 12 Saudi diplomats in Iran to return to Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia said earlier that all but one of its diplomats had been freed after the embassy occupation and demanded his release.

PARIS: The head of Iran's Red Crescent Society, Mr Vahid Dastgerdi, said yesterday that 412 Iranian pilgrims were killed in Mecca and that another 50 were still missing. Tehran Radio said (AFP reports).

Lonhro named in hostage deal report

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

A report that the chief executive and the chairman of Lonhro were attempting to negotiate with the Iranian Government for the release of Mr Terry Waite and other hostages held in Beirut was greeted with scepticism yesterday by Whitehall, Church and business sources.

Mr Roland (Tiny) Rowland, chief executive, and Sir Edward de Caum, chairman and former Conservative MP, were in Tehran last week as the Gulf mines crisis escalated. It was believed their aim was to negotiate a deal to treat Iranian oil at a West German refinery.

But the *Sunday Express* reported that the three-day trip was claimed by French intelligence to have been a mission to free 26 Western hostages, and that Lonhro officials were acting as go-betweens for the Government.

The Foreign Office denied this yesterday and a Lambeth Palace official said no Lonhro representative had been in touch with them. A business source pointed out that it would be out of character, and a Whitehall official indicated that if true it would be unwelcome.

A French magazine, *Le Point*, reports today that Mr Rowland is close to concluding a deal to purchase installa-

tions in West Germany owned by Mobil Oil in order to set up a centre for refining Iranian oil. It comments that the deal will embarrass the Government.

The magazine sees the deal as Mr Rowland's revenge for the Government's decision to allow Egyptian businessman Mr Mohamed al-Fayed and his brother, Mr Ali al-Fayed, to purchase Harrods after Mr Rowland's unsuccessful efforts to acquire the House of Fraser.

COLUMBIA: Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, said on Saturday that he still had no news of Mr Waite, who disappeared in Lebanon on January 20 (AFP reports).

Brief respite for Lavi project



Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister (left) and Mr Shimon Peres, the Foreign Minister, waiting glumly for the start of yesterday's crucial Cabinet meeting.

In a rare display of solidarity, Mr Shamir and Mr Peres joined forces yesterday to stop the Cabinet voting to cancel further development of Israel's formidable expensive, state-of-the-art war plane, the Lavi (Ian Murray reports from Jerusalem).

They buried their many political differences when they realized that a narrow majority at yesterday's Cabinet meeting were prepared to vote to scrap the project, which has already cost around \$1.5 billion (\$243,000 million) of American military aid money and which would cost nearly as

much again before it could go into production.

In consequence, the US has been exerting enormous pressure on Israel to abandon the Lavi and to buy instead the tried and tested F16C.

The two men therefore used their prerogative as leaders respectively of the Likud faction and the Labour alignment inside the coalition Government to avoid any vote, delaying any decision for at least a week and perhaps longer.

Yesterday's seven-hour Cabinet meeting seems to have persuaded a majority of the undecided ministers that there was simply no alternative to scrapping the aircraft. Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Defence Minister and now the most determined opponent of the

project, estimated afterwards that if a vote had been allowed there would have been 13 to 11 in favour of cancellation.

Mr Rabin had argued that the Lavi was eating up all the funds needed for supplying Israel's defence forces with the many other items of modern equipment it needs to face the ever improving technology of the Arab armies. Mr Moshe Nissim, the Finance Minister, served warning that only by increasing taxation and slashing spending on social services, health and education could the extra \$200 million (\$125 million) a year needed for the Lavi be found.

But with their eye on a general election sometime next year, neither party leader was yet prepared to kill a scheme which employs 3,000 men

US peace plan collapses

Washington recalls envoys for talks on Contra aid

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The White House has begun a full re-evaluation of immediate political and diplomatic strategy in central America after the effective collapse of President Reagan's peace initiative of 12 days ago.

All five US envoys to Central America have been summoned to Washington for talks beginning this week on the options now available for ensuring that the Nicaraguan Contras get more money after the American aid ends on September 30.

The sense of confusion and disarray in Washington was heightened by the surprise resignation on Friday of Mr Philip Habib, aged 67, President Reagan's special envoy to Central America, who apparently was furious that he was not consulted about Mr Reagan's peace plan.

He quit after the Administration rejected his call for immediate high-level US involvement in peace talks between Nicaragua and its neighbours.

He had wanted to travel to central America to commit the US to participation in a separate peace initiative announced 10 days ago by the presidents of Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

But Administration officials feared that the gesture would infuriate conservative Republicans, who want Mr Reagan to submit a new Contra military aid request to Congress.

In his weekly radio address on Saturday, President Reagan — clearly seeking to placate conservatives who say he is distancing himself from the Contras — insisted that American support for the rebels must continue until a ceasefire has occurred and a verifiable process of democratization is underway.

The Democratic Party, too, is being forced to re-examine strategy now that Mr Reagan's

Activists arrested

Managua — Sandinista policemen, armed with electric prods and accompanied by alsatian dogs, arrested at least six people, including Señor Lino Hernández, executive secretary of the Permanent Commission on Human Rights, and Señor Alberto Saborio of the Conservative Party on Saturday in the Nicaraguan capital (A Correspondent writes).

The arrests were made after the inauguration of the new headquarters of the Democratic Co-ordinating Council, an umbrella opposition group.

plan, which was announced in collaboration with Mr James Wright, Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives, is for all practical purposes dead.

The White House sent out confusing and conflicting signals all last week about its intentions on requesting further Contra aid. It finally had to give a personal assurance to

Mr Wright late on Friday that it would not submit a request before September 30, the deadline set under the Reagan-Wright peace plan for beginning fundamental political reforms inside Nicaragua.

Mr Wright's aides later expressed satisfaction with the assurance and said that if there were indications of progress towards a ceasefire in Nicaragua, the Democrats would not expect to receive an Administration request for military aid.

Mr Wright took substantial political risks in presenting the plan jointly with Mr Reagan. Aides say he did so because he wanted to appear statesmanlike and that he believed the initiative had a chance.

Mr Reagan's strategy, regarded as shrewd at the time, was more subtle. White House officials were sure that Nicaragua would reject the plan and refuse to negotiate, thus improving the chances of Congressional backing for the Contras, particularly as Mr Wright was party to the initiative.

It was also thought that the plan would confuse — and perhaps scuttle — a meeting of five central American presidents in Guatemala two days later. Instead, they produced a peace plan of their own.

The Administration is playing for time while it tries to sort out the confusion. The Contras appear to have enough money and supplies to carry them well into November.

FBI search yields missing documents

Washington (NYT) — Another cache of documents, including letters signed by Ulysses S. Grant, has been discovered in a safe-deposit box rented by Mr Charles Merrill Mount, a portrait painter and art historian who was arrested in Boston on Thursday on charges of transportation of stolen property.

A spokeswoman for the FBI confirmed an article in *The Washington Post* on Saturday reporting that documents filed in the Federal District Court in the FBI found 162 documents, many identified as "original Civil War era manuscripts" in two safe-deposit boxes maintained for Mr Mount. An affidavit said the seized documents were

valued at more than \$100,000 (\$66,000).

FBI agents who searched Mr Mount's residence in Washington found documents of historical value, including a canvas marked "Claude Monet 1907".

Officials allege that Mr Mount was trying to sell documents stolen from the National Archives and the Library of Congress. Both institutions have begun investigations to determine what may be missing.

An archivist has been sent to Boston to copy the documents, which Mr Mount was allegedly trying to sell.

Mr Mount was a familiar figure in the closely-guarded

first floor reading room of the Library of Congress and at the National Archives, where original historic documents are kept. Scholars are not allowed to bring anything in "but their imagination and a pencil", Mr David Wigdor, assistant chief of the manuscript division of the Library of Congress, said.

The Archives are checking hundreds of reference slips that indicate which document boxes were in Mr Mount's possession during several years. Records indicated he had access to 630 bound volumes and 132 boxes, each of which measures a third of a cubic foot. But even a search of the boxes would not necessarily reveal whether archi-

val material was missing, since the contents of each box was not catalogued.

The Library of Congress launched an investigation when it learned that nine letters written by James Whistler, the American painter, had been sold to a Boston book shop by Mount.

"We are putting together inventories of what materials he has seen and had access to," Mr Wigdor said.

The Library of Congress also has strict security measures for researchers. Books and handbags are checked, special notepaper is supplied and copied material is especially marked so that guards can easily identify it on the way out.

Aborigines protest over deaths in custody

Five hurt in violent clash with police

From Tony Dubouin, Melbourne

Police reinforcements were yesterday being rushed to the New South Wales country town of Brewarrina in the far north-west of the state after wild clashes on Saturday night which left four policemen and one Aboriginal injured.

The most serious injury was a broken leg suffered by a policeman. Police were forced to use full riot gear including shields and batons to quell the outbreak of violence, which began after the funeral on Saturday afternoon of Lloyd James Boney, aged 29, an Aboriginal who was found

hanged by a football sock in the area lock-up on August 6.

It was Boney's death which prompted the federal Government to announce last Tuesday that the establishment of a joint federal and state Royal Commission into the deaths of Aborigines in police custody. Boney was the 17th Aboriginal to die in custody in the past 18 months and the 44th in seven years.

The majority of the deaths have appeared on the surface to have been suicides after drinking bouts.

Saturday night's troubles

started about 10pm when 20 Aborigines started hurling steel beer barrels and bottles at the local hotel and guests who were on the first floor verandah. Seven police arrived and were immediately attacked by Aborigines hurling beer bottles.

The Aborigines retreated through a park pursued by police and then regrouped. Armed with iron bars and more bottles they returned to the fray. In the mêlée, which lasted about 40 minutes, police vehicles were attacked.

The licensee of the hotel, Mr Kevin Martin, estimated the

damage at more than \$1,000 dollars (\$425).

Despite the fighting on Saturday night there were no arrests. However, a police spokesman, Superintendent Mark Hickson, said that investigations were proceeding and individuals would be charged later.

Brewarrina is an Aboriginal word meaning good fishing. The town has a population of 1,200 and the area has a large number of Aborigines. Like many Outback towns, relations between the whites and the Aborigines are not good.

JOHN COLEMAN

Dismissal threat to black miners as strike front grows

From Nicholas Beeston, Johannesburg

Black miners are being threatened with dismissal as their union attempts to enlist wider support for more stoppages at the start of the second week of South Africa's biggest strike.

At the six worst confrontations last week, at least 180 black miners were injured when police and employers' security officials discharged rubber bullets and buckshot and made baton charges.

Union and police figures indicate that at least 100 people have been arrested, most of them union officials and shop stewards.

On Friday, the executive committee of the National Union of Mineworkers held an emergency session to formulate a strategy against the threatened closure of a colliery and two mineshafts by the Anglo American Corporation.

The three "marginal" operations are threatened with closure by tomorrow, with the loss of nearly 5,000 jobs. But the company announced that, if striking miners returned before the deadline, alternative employment would be found for them.

The Anglo American tactic is the biggest threat yet to the strike's momentum. Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, aged 35, the NUM's secretary-general, who has directed a clever operation against the South African establishment from his offices in central Johannesburg.

The union headquarters — ironically, rented from Anglo American's property division — consists of a handful of telephones, a small team of lawyers, a spokesman and an emergency first-aid service.

The NUM has matched the employers' statement for statement during the dispute,

putting across its account of violent incidents and the strike's effects.

Because none of the companies has allowed journalists to enter the heavily-fortified mining compounds, independent verification of how hard the stoppage has hit has been impossible. The Chamber of Mines, which represents the country's six largest mining houses, concedes that at least 230,000 miners out of 500,000 struck last week. But a survey of the gold and coal mines by a group of academics supports NUM claims that up to 340,000 miners have struck.

A mine-by-mine survey released by the Labour Monitoring Group, yesterday estimated that the three mining houses worst hit, Anglo American, Gencor and JCL, had lost at least £30 million in potential profits during the seven-day strike.

Superficially, the strike is a straightforward pay dispute, with the NUM demanding a 30 per cent increase for its members and the chamber offering up to 23 per cent. The average monthly salary for a black miner is £245 at a gold mine and £255 at a coal mine, before tax and deductions for food and accommodation.

Fundamentally, though, the stoppage is regarded as a way of challenging apartheid by targeting South Africa's economy. Gold and coal output account for more than half the country's foreign exchange earnings, and the NUM is now threatening to withdraw labour from diamond, uranium and platinum mines.

Anglo American, which prides itself on its progressive and liberal policies, has taken the brunt of the strike with all

its nine gold mines and most of its 13 collieries affected.

In 1984, its chairman, Mr Gavin Rely, led a group of prominent South African businessmen on an historic meeting with the outlawed African National Congress in the Zambian capital, Lusaka.

But in the first week of the miners' strike, corporation executives in charge of gold and uranium operations in Transvaal and Orange Free State have admitted that Anglo American effectively runs a private army of security guards at the mines, equipped with armoured personnel carriers, automatic shotguns, and helicopters, commanded by a retired major-general from the South African Air Force.

Anglo American agrees that one of the root causes for the violence is South Africa's system of migrant labour, where black miners, drawn largely from neighbouring black states and homelands, are contracted to work a year at a mine before returning to their families.

The hardships of living in an all-male hostel and working up to a mile underground in often perilous conditions have done little to ease tensions.

Ironically, Anglo American has been at the forefront among mining companies in recognizing and working with the black union. But the unexpected success of the strike and the NUM's confidence is bound to lead to soul-searching within the company — especially since rival corporations, who do not recognize the union, have been much less affected by the stoppage.

Takeshita leads in race for leadership

By Michael Dynes

Mr Noboru Takeshita, the general secretary of Japan's governing Liberal Democratic Party, has emerged from the bamboo thicket of Japanese factional politics as the leading contender in the race to succeed the Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, whose extended term of office expires on October 31.

Mr Takeshita, aged 63, who leads the largest of the LDP's five main factions, now seems likely to gain the support of the Komoto faction, the smallest of the main groups within the party, led by the former Minister of International Trade and Industry, Mr Toshio Komoto.

Mr Takeshita is already believed to be seeking an accommodation with the former Foreign Minister, Mr Shintaro Abe, about setting up an alliance in the voting for the next president of the LDP in October.

It is thought that Mr Abe's support for a Takeshita presidency is contingent on Mr Takeshita's support for an Abe presidency in the next party leadership contest in two years' time.

The emerging three-faction alignment would give Mr Takeshita an overall majority of the LDP's 446 Members of Parliament who vote in the presidential contest, a post that automatically carries the post of prime minister because of the party's majority in the Diet.

Mr Nakasone, who gained an unprecedented one-year extension of his second two-year term of office after presiding over the LDP's spectacular election victory last year, and who was earlier thought to be seeking a further



Three contenders for Japan's leadership: Mr Shintaro Abe, former Foreign Minister, left; Mr Noboru Takeshita, general secretary of the Liberal Democratic Party, centre; and Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, Finance Minister, right.

extension of his period in office, is now expected to assume the influential role as the party's elder statesman and king-maker.

Traditionally, the main factions of the LDP, which are organized around personalities rather than policies, take turns in providing party leaders through alliances of convenience with other factions, arrived at after a series of tortuous negotiations between faction leaders.

If successful, Mr Takeshita — who inherited the bulk of the Tanaka faction earlier this year — will be the first candidate from that faction to secure the presidency since its founder, Mr Kakuei Tanaka, was forced to resign in disgrace after the Lockheed bribery scandal in 1974.

The three-faction alignment would

also appear to lay to rest the presidential aspirations of the Finance Minister, Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, leader of the LDP's second largest faction, who is the third contender in the presidential contest.

A fourth candidate, Mr Sasumu Nakai, head of a small group of Tanaka loyalists, is unlikely to get the support of the 50 Members of Parliament required to enter the final round of the presidential contest.

All candidates are known to favour increased government spending in order to help ease the economic impact of the yen's 45 per cent appreciation over the past two years.

However, none has openly said so for fear of appearing to undermine Mr Nakasone's commitment to fiscal austerity, thereby jeopardizing the

prospects of gaining his support in the presidential election.

The new leader will be installed at the party convention on October 31, after a primary election on October 28, at which the party's 1.7 million card-carrying members are eligible to vote, and another election on October 30, restricted to MPs.

Under party rules, however, a primary election is only necessary if there are more than three candidates, which at present seems unlikely.

Although Mr Takeshita is now the leading contender for the party presidency, the election is still more than two months away, leaving ample time for a complete realignment in factional allegiances.

As the Japanese are fond of pointing out: "In politics, one inch ahead is total darkness."

Delhi celebrations fail to arouse national interest

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

India celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its independence at the weekend with much the same sort of mixed emotion as a man might celebrate his fortieth birthday: with a rueful feeling that things are not working as well as they might, but a keen awareness that it is better than the alternative.

A comprehensive programme of festival events failed to arouse much enthusiasm. The official celebrations turned largely into junkets for the faithful of the governing Congress (I) Party, and the high point of the weekend, an address by Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister, from the ramparts of the Red Fort in Delhi, was marked by enthusiastic schoolchildren and cynical uninterested from journalists.

The older generation, who fought for independence, has gone, a young Delhi resident said, and the younger generation... don't feel as passionate about it.

An older Indian intellectual explained his view: "Large scale public participation is cut because of worries about the drought and because the credibility of this Government is down."

There have also been fears that Sikh separatist terrorists might mark the celebrations with demonstrations of their own. Children have been kept away from many schools in Delhi in the run-up to the festivities.

The Prime Minister referred to many of these concerns during his speech at the Red Fort. The address is an annual affair to celebrate Independence Day by raising the Indian tricolour on the ramparts, as a tribute to Subhash Chandra Bose, leader of the Indian National Army who — during the Second World War — urged his men fighting alongside the Japanese to "March on Delhi, seize the Red Fort and raise the tricolour there."

Mr Gandhi said the Government alone could not solve the problems of the drought, which is afflicting most of northern India as a result of the failure of the monsoon.

He gave assurances, however, that the nation's granaries were full, and said the public distribution system would be strengthened.

He called for support in the fight against terrorism, but cautioned against a backlash against Sikhs.

On the day he was speaking, eight people were killed by terrorists in Punjab, including a village head man, his wife and sons.

Government efforts to deal with the drought seem to be meeting with a typically Indian response. Instead of setting up one committee to deal with the emergency, press reports suggest that the Government is having to set up four, in order to pacify politicians in competition for the patronage that the chairmanship will bring.

The largest-selling newspaper in the country, the English-language *Indian Express*, reported yesterday that nearly 20,000 letters have been addressed to the Swedish Prime Minister urging him to disclose the names of senior Indian figures involved in the "Bofors scandal".

The *Express* is making the most of the fact that money was paid by the Swedish arms firm to Indians in return for a vast contract to supply a field gun to the Indian army. Since Mr Gandhi was Defence Minister at the time, the expectation is that some of the flying mud will stick to him.

But at least one commentator sees the fortunes of the beleaguered Prime Minister turning. The editor of the Bombay-based *Sunday Observer*, Mr Vinod Mehta, reports that Mr Gandhi is looking positively buoyant, and that his supporters are claiming that the Sri Lanka agreement marked the beginning of a new, more confident period for him.

Passengers flee fire on Boeing

Frankfurt (Reuters) — Passengers were evacuated down emergency chutes when an American Airlines Boeing 767 carrying 175 passengers made an emergency landing at Frankfurt airport yesterday after an engine caught fire.

The jet, which was badly damaged, landed just 10 minutes after taking off for Chicago and Los Angeles. There were no serious injuries.

ROME — An Air-India Boeing 747 carrying 344 people aborted its take-off from Rome's Leonardo da Vinci airport after sea gulls were sucked into the engines.

Shop poisoner is executed

Peking (AFP) — A Chinese woman shop assistant has been executed for poisoning 186 people, the *People's Daily* reported.

Lin Yuerong, from Fuzhou, capital of the coastal province of Fujian, put poison in 1,076 biscuits in a grocery store.

Typhoon alert

Manila (Reuters) — Typhoon Cary roared closer to the northern Philippines less than a week after Typhoon Betty killed 48 people and made 30,000 homeless.

Sudan deaths

Khartoum (Reuters) — About 440 people have died of starvation in Sudan's southern province of Bahr al-Ghazal, the official Sudan News Agency said.

Cleric ousted

Nairobi (AFP) — The Reverend Timothy Njoya has been deposed from the Presbyterian Church of East Africa after a controversial sermon commenting on political issues.

Plane toll up

Munich (AFP) — The death toll after a light plane crashed into a hamburger restaurant rose to eight when a woman, aged 43, died of burns.

Car blast

Tyre, Lebanon (AFP) — Three people died when a car in which they were travelling exploded in a southern area patrolled by the Ghazian contingent of Unifil.

Picnic tragedy

Taipei (AFP) — Twelve people on a picnic next to a picturesque creek are feared dead after being washed away by a freak flood in southern Taiwan.

Youths shot

Tel Aviv (Reuters) — Soldiers shot and wounded three Palestinian youths during anti-Israeli protests in the occupied West Bank.

Hair of the dog

Moscow (Reuters) — Police are using dogs to sniff out illegal liquor production in Soviet Kazakhstan homes.

Asean to push for Cambodia talks

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Although the foreign ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations yesterday agreed to support a proposal to bring all Cambodian factions and Vietnam together at a peace conference, many difficulties still stand in the way.

After half a day of talks in Bangkok, the foreign ministers of Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and Brunei said they welcomed the idea of an informal meeting to initiate a dialogue between Vietnam and the Cambodians.

The proposal emerged from talks last month between Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Indonesia's Foreign Minister, and Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese Foreign Minister. The idea was greeted with misgivings by two Asean governments, Thailand and Singapore, and by leaders of the anti-Vietnamese resistance.

In an attempt to remove those misgivings, the Asean ministers yesterday made it clear that the proposed meeting would begin with talks between the Cambodian factions and that immediately afterwards Vietnam would join the discussions.



Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila, Thai Foreign Minister, said there would be no waiting for two or three days. He implied that the proposal would be abandoned unless Vietnam guaranteed in advance to participate.

In their statement, the ministers said that they now awaited a positive response from Vietnam to make the meeting possible. The Thai Foreign Minister said this might take one, two or three months.

A meeting confined to the Cambodians would be seen by resistance groups as an acknowledgement that the conflict in their country is a civil war and not, as they claim, a Vietnamese war of aggression.

The Thai Foreign Minister told a press conference that until now they were not keen on the proposal. He said he would try to talk Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the resistance leader, into accepting the proposal when he met him in North Korea next week. He will also visit China and indicated that he would also seek Peking's support.

He said no Asean government had tried to exclude the former Cambodia regime, the Khmer Rouge, or any section of it from the proposed meeting. The basis of discussion at the meeting would be the resistance's eight-point proposal.

Its main features are a phased withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, measures to achieve national reconciliation and free, internationally-supervised elections.

Then there are the new terrorists of transport. Taking the car can mean having to dodge bullets from irate fellow motorists, at least if you live in Los Angeles or one of the other big cities where the fashion for highway gunslings is said to be catching on. Four people have been killed in Los Angeles and six wounded. A New York imitator was jailed this week.

Taking a plane is no solution. Americans are no longer flying with the old belief that you are safer in the air than on the road. Blood-chilling near misses and a few real hits involving small planes have, for more nervous citizens, turned the choice of airline into a form of Russian roulette. The head of the government safety board says a disaster is about to happen because the skies are

A glum Mr Jim Bolger, leader of the New Zealand National Party, and his wife Joan, watching a television monitor as his Opposition party loses a seat to Labour.

Voters back Lange reforms

From Richard Long, Wellington

New Zealanders broke with their traditional loyalties at the weekend, voting for a continuation of economic reforms and an anti-nuclear policy by returning the Labour Government of Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister, for a second term.

While several seats changed hands and the Opposition National Party won an overall swing of 2.9 per cent, Mr Lange was left with a comfortable 15-seat majority — the same as he held previously.

In an extraordinary twist that would have been unthinkable under previous Labour governments, formerly safe National seats in the stockbroker belts either fell or came close to falling to Labour, as a large slice of the Tory vote backed Labour's free-market economic reforms.

In Auckland, National lost the previously safe seat of Birkenhead to Labour. The stockbroker-belt seats of North Shore, held by Mr George Gair, the deputy Opposition leader, and Remuera, held by Mr Doug Graham, National's junior finance spokesman, came within a few hundred votes of falling as well.

In Wellington, the previously safe Tory seat of Ohariu, narrowly lost last time because of the effects of a huge third party vote, this time became a safe Labour seat. Fendalton, National's last seat in the largest South Island city

of Christchurch, became marginal because of a swing to Labour. Elsewhere Labour won the provincial North Island city of New Plymouth.

National won the Wairarapa, a provincial seat just north of Wellington, two new, largely rural seats and the two seats previously held by the Democrats, leaving the third party without any representation in Parliament.

The line-up in the new,

Moscow — The Soviet Union yesterday welcomed the re-election of Mr David Lange's Labour Government and highlighted his determination to pursue an anti-nuclear policy (AFP reports). *Izvestia* recalled Wellington's anti-nuclear legislation of last July and its role in the Rarotonga Treaty mapping out a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific.

larger Parliament is Labour 56, National 41. In the old Parliament it was Labour 55, National 38, Democrats 25.

"What a remarkable country, what remarkable judgment," Mr Lange boomed happily on election night after Mr Jim Bolger, the Opposition leader, had conceded defeat within three hours of the polls closing.

Mr Lange said New Zealanders had "broken the mould" of traditional voting patterns. He pledged to continue the economic reforms

which have opened up the previously tightly-regulated economy and to maintain the ban on visits by nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered warships, which has led to New Zealand's effective suspension from the Azzus alliance with the United States and Australia.

Despite Labour's success, however, there was a clear warning from the Government in the average swing of 6 per cent recorded against Cabinet ministers — 6.7 per cent in fact against both Mr Lange and Mr Douglas, the Finance Minister, in their traditionally Labour-held south Auckland electorates.

In the depressed provincial city of Wanganui, hard-hit by the closure of a railways workshop, Mr Russell Marshall, the Education Minister, is now on a knife-edge election-night majority of 27, with his future uncertain until the counting of special votes.

Mr Jim Anderson, the outspoken Labour backbencher and former party president, said this anti-Cabinet vote was a clear warning to the Government that it was on probation.

Both National and Labour increased their share of the vote because of the demise of the third parties. Labour took 47.4 per cent of votes cast, up 4.6 per cent, and National 44.6 per cent, up 8.7 per cent.

Leading article, page 11

America's summer of Russian roulette

From Charles Bremner, New York

It has been a bad summer for worrying in America. As well as the usual list of things to fear, such as nuclear war and constipation, a whole string of new threats to life and happiness have appeared.

Almost nowhere and no activity seems safe any more. We are not talking about sky-diving or other perilous activities such as sex; danger lurks in going to the seaside or sitting at home with the door shut.

By venturing outside, the informed American must now confront a whole range of grisly ends that he was once unaware of. Apart from pollution and car accidents, he now has killer bees and pit-bull terriers.

Vicious super-bees are said to delight in unprovoked assaults. But they are still making their way up from the South, so they have not yet sent the New York media into overdrive. Dogs are another matter.

Though one of them has been loved for decades in the guise of Nipper on the RCA record label — like His Majesty's Secret Service — the

over-crowded and the airlines overstretched.

At least in a plane or a car you do not have to worry about the sun. Tanning is definitely out, after a barrage of warnings from experts about the dangers of ultra-violet radiation. President Reagan's Interior Secretary, Mr Donald Hodel, made matters worse a couple of months ago, by suggesting that citizens could escape the dangers of the depletion of the ozone layer by wearing hats and sunglasses when they venture out.

As for going for a swim — don't even think about it, as they say in New York. Just when people thought it was safe to go back into the water, *Jaws* — *The Revenge* was released, reviving shark-phobia. But that is not all. *The Wall Street Journal* pronounced on its front page last Thursday that though sharks get the attention, we have all missed a far graver menace. This is...

The *Journal's* serious report said that scientists had identified the causes of 100-ft rogue waves which had throughout the ages been sweeping everything from individual swim-

mers to ocean liners to their destruction.

So the only safe bet for the health-conscious American might seem to be staying indoors and indulging in what hip sociologists call "cooning" with his video machines. But not so fast. First, everyone now knows that there is a big risk in doing nothing except watching the television. You turn into a newly-recognized therapy case, the couch potato.

But worse, the guardians of the nation's health have found radon gas. Invisible and odorless, this menace is radioactive, seeps up from the ground and can cause cancer. The apparent reason it has suddenly become a hazard is the highly efficient home insulation that Americans are now using.

The Environmental Protection Agency is sending out teams of radon-busters to some of the eight million homes it believes may be at risk.

No wonder Americans are flocking back to Europe this summer. Abu Nidal pales beside the menaces of suburban life.

Falklands propose fishing ground talks with Argentina and Uruguay

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

A Falkland Islands representative at the United Nations has proposed that Britain, Argentina and Uruguay should co-operate in managing the rich South Atlantic fishing waters.

Mr Tony Blake, a Falklands' councillor, said yesterday that it was the first time such a suggestion had come from the islands. He raised it in a speech to the United Nations Decolonization Committee on Friday and was later approached by an Argentinian official to clarify it. Mr Blake emphasized that the proposed talks would cover fishing, not sovereignty.

Even so, the proposal marks an important departure. Until now the 1,900 islanders have been worried that any links between Britain and Argentina could lead to a loss of sovereignty.

Even indirect contacts between Whitehall and Argentina via the US State Department, which have been under way since January, have been viewed suspiciously in

Stanley. They deal strictly with fishing, and their scope is narrower than Mr Blake's proposal.

The Foreign Office wants to obtain agreement on avoiding military clashes in disputed fishing waters, but Mr Blake

sees the islands seven times before UN committees. He did not have a formal mandate from the islands' legislature for his proposal, but said meetings with other council members had shown there was a consensus.

Flushed with success after tripling their government budget in one year through fishing income, the islanders now feel increasingly confident over taking a role in their own foreign policy. Mr Blake said if the talks went ahead, the islanders would want to be represented on the British delegation.

In his UN speech he raised the possibility of "a concerted drive for increased autonomy within the British sphere of influence".

At the crossroads of belief

ISLAM



The extremist image of Islam conveyed from the Gulf is markedly different from its realities and complexities in Britain, where more than one million Muslims live in what has amounted to a hidden society.

IN BRITAIN That is changing, as Clifford Longley reports in a series on the religion emerging from the shadows

Right down the spine of England, from the industrial cities of the North to the capital, there are major communities whose struggles for survival and identity are almost wholly hidden from the knowledge and understanding of the rest of society.

Muslims in Britain live in "hidden Britain", a world within a world, with unfamiliar languages and social codes uneasily transplanted from far away and long ago, poised between wanting what Britain offers and rejecting it all as barbarism. And this is the decade in which it has stirred, and begun to emerge from its hiddenness.

The impact of a million or more Muslims will henceforth affect everyone, Muslim or not. Conversely, the impact of British culture is already beginning to challenge and transform Islam.

In short, the two are beginning to come to terms with one another. And it is the specifically religious identity of the Muslim communities which is becoming their sharpest, most enduring characteristic. They are gradually refusing to be bracketed with other dark-skinned Britons as "black", claiming instead their identity as Muslims, and

they are gradually losing their national first generation feeling of being immigrants. They are being fused into something unique, extraordinary and new: British Islam.

It is as yet too young to define itself too differently from world Islam, however, and powerful interests in the rest of the Muslim world see it as an ideological battlefield. Thus the leader of one of the groups contending for leadership of the Muslim community in Britain, Dr Zaki Badawi, believes Libyan financial help is necessary, to offset Saudi Arabian influence, if the Muslim community is to integrate with British society. "The Saudis want to isolate the community. They will only support groups close to their school of Islam, like the Deobandis."

At least a third and possibly even half the Muslims in Britain were born here, almost all since the early Sixties. Even the most sanguine of the Muslim leaders in Britain admit that there is no guarantee that they will want to be orthodox Muslims at all, and how the generational change is handled will be crucial.

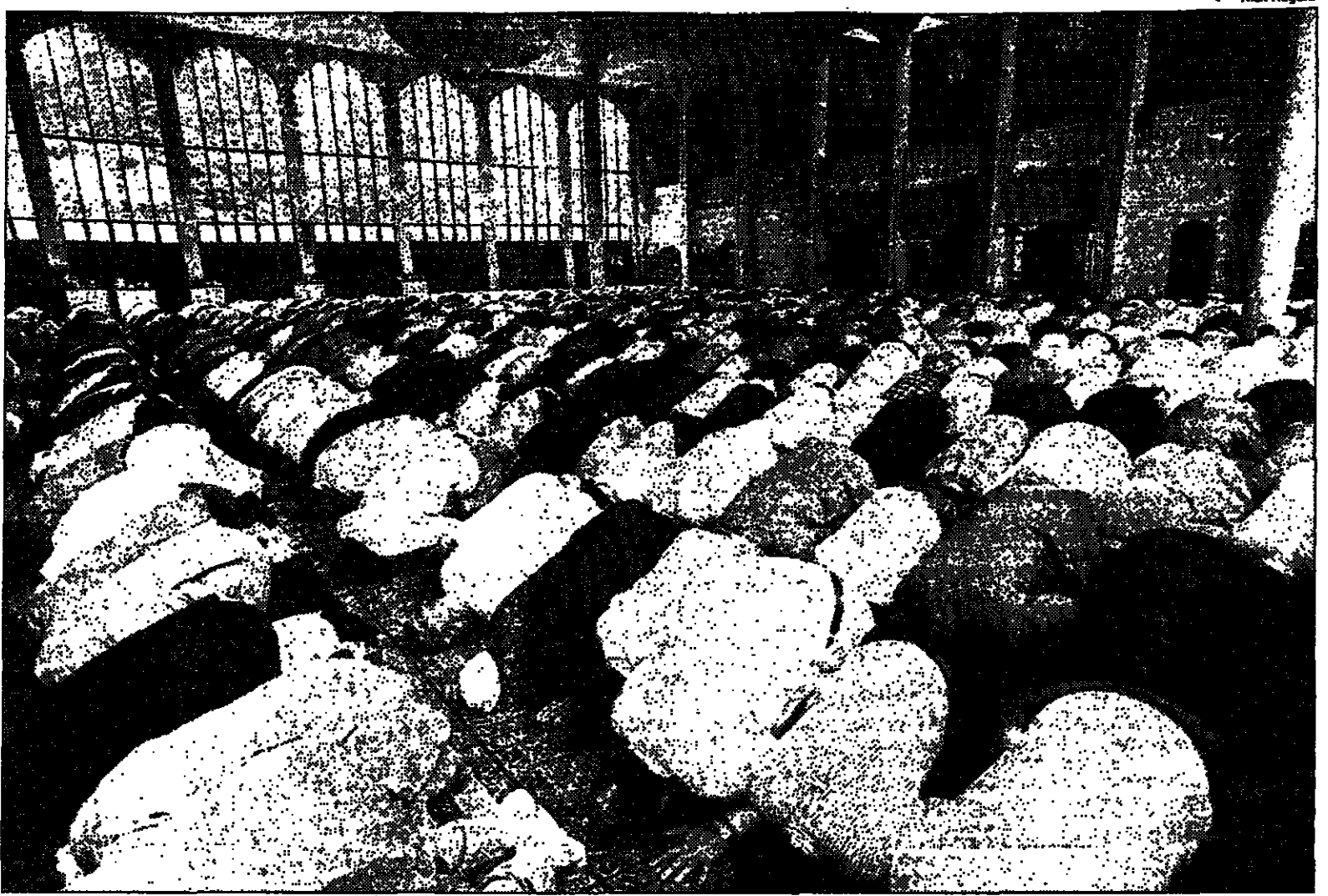
"A new agenda is in the process of being written as young Muslims begin to make their presence felt," according

to Jorgen Nielsen, lecturer in Islam at the Birmingham Centre for the Study of Islam. "This implies changes in the ways in which Muslim identity is expressed, as well as in areas of social life in which Muslims expect to be active as Muslims."

Research shows that a "radical new formulation of Islamic ideals" is under way among younger Muslim women in Britain. Some question their traditional sex-roles, as well as traditional customs on dress and arranged marriages.

Nielsen says that "it may be expected that the basic Islamic principles identified through this process will, in turn, lead to new cultural forms of expressing Islamic identity."

Of all the major influences competing and conflicting to mould the slowly-emerging shape of British Islam, the most dramatic is the rise of Qur'anic fundamentalism, or more accurately Qur'anic puritanical revivalism. But already the British version of this worldwide phenomenon is beginning to look rather different from the alien and threatening image of Homeini's Revolutionary Guards, or of public whipping or amputation for transgression of the Islamic penal code. Nielsen finds that some



The heart of the matter: Muslims pray five times a day at Regent's Park mosque, which is the "showpiece" of more than 300 throughout Britain

younger Muslims, inspired by the Qur'an, are beginning to try to separate the essentials of the faith from its cultural and historical accretions. They question their parents' set ways and believe that under the impact of Western culture, Islam must bend or it will break; and to see how far it can bend while staying true to itself, they must go back to fundamentals. Centuries of Muslim tradition have been weakened in one generation, largely because of the nature of the immigration of the Sixties and the Seventies—but also because it is seen to be irrelevant.

In the streets of Bradford or Birmingham, the traditional way of life of Bengal or the Punjab can mean very little. At the more intellectual level, generations of Islamic scholarship have not been successfully transferred to Britain, and many British Muslims have therefore had to explore their faith for themselves.

This is throwing Muslims back on to the bare text of the Qur'an, to interpret it afresh, which raises the basic question about the nature of the Qur'an: is it literally true, and literally binding in every detail, or can it be interpreted

and developed in the light of modern conditions? It is said that all over Britain, younger Muslims meet regularly to struggle with such questions.

One of the deepest divisions in Muslim Britain is between the generations, those born in Britain and immigrants. For the latter Britain is forever foreign; for those who have known nowhere else, it is home. It is they who will fashion a new Islamic culture for themselves, their own blend of Islam and Britishness; or will they see it slip under the control of foreign Muslim interests?

The first wave of Muslim immigrants into Britain was mainly young, poor, ill-educated and male. But Britain's immigration policy allowed in women, children and other relatives. And from such communities springs community expression — especially a demand for mosques, of which there are now approaching 350.

First-generation British Islam is still struggling with the exported political and religious rivalries of its numerous countries of origin; there are, for example, two major "denominations" of Islam in

the British-Pakistani community, the Barelwi, which opposes the Zia government, and the Deobandi, which is more sympathetic.

And it is important to remember that British Islam is essentially Asian, not Arab, which gives it a wary relationship with the Gulf oil states.

But British Muslims are acutely conscious of the dangers of importing divisions which could undermine their efforts to develop a truly native version of Islam on British soil.

The author is Religious Affairs Correspondent of The Times.

Early rising on the home front

The alarm clock rang at 4.30am and, as usual, it was Purveen who answered its summons. In the bathroom of the family's three-bedroom, terraced house in Southall, Middlesex, she embarked on the ritual of *wudu*, cleaning teeth, nose, mouth, ears, hands and forearms and, lastly, her feet. Ready now to perform the *Fajr* prayer, she returned to the bedroom, faced towards the shrine of Kaaba in Mecca, made her *Niyah* — the announcement of her intention to pray — read a paragraph from the Qur'an and prostrated herself to Allah.

With a great deal of door banging, shouting and cajoling, Purveen succeeded in raising daughters Amberin and Zarrin, sons Saad and Yousef and, last of all, her husband from the depths of their slumbers.

As an architect with Ealing borough council, Ghayas Syed was not due at work until after nine o'clock and, left to themselves, his family would not be disposed to such spectacular early rising. Indeed, within an hour of the alarm ringing, all of them were back in bed and sound asleep.

Like all devout Muslims, however, the Syeds adhere rigidly to the timetable of prayers which is the centrepiece of their faith. There would be four more prayer sessions to be slotted into the Syed family schedule during the day.

While Saad, 15, and Yousef, 14, watched breakfast television, Zarrin, 18, dutifully waited upon her father's needs and 19-year-old Amberin handled the first lengthy phone call of a typical teenager's social schedule. Purveen faced her husband across the table, silently mouthing her hour-long recitation from the Qur'an.

Ghayas, then a 21-year-old graduate from a Unesco college in Ankara, Turkey, came to England to work as an architect in 1960. Six years later, he married the girl chosen by his parents, whom he met for the first time at the wedding ceremony.

The family reckons it has integrated pretty well. A trustee of his mosque, Ghayas regularly attends the meetings of a local inter-faith organization, "where we try to break down the barriers and alleviate the apprehension which tends to divide people of different beliefs and backgrounds". The younger generation



Hidden but happy: Amberin Syed feels more keenly the difficulty in tailoring an Islamic inheritance to a British way of life. "The two don't really blend at all," admits Amberin, "and really almost everything we do is a compromise. Take food, for instance. We can't eat pork or any bi-product of pork, which includes animal fat or anything made from animal fat. So, although we often like to eat Western food like hamburgers and fish and chips, we have to make sure what it contains."

Despite their apparently greater social restrictions both daughters insist that Islam is not a patriarchal code and laughingly dismiss the suggestion that they would rather have been boys.

Amberin and Zarrin help their mother in the kitchen, preparing the family's lunch and evening meal. In the afternoon Purveen had a pair of curtains to sew while the boys watched TV and, after shopping, Zarrin practised her hobby of calligraphy. Amberin read — an Agatha Christie mystery. In their separate moments, none of them forgot to slip away to their rooms for *Zuhur* prayers.

At 5.30 Ghayas returned and, first, performed his own devotions before it was too late. Was it difficult to combine Eastern religion with the Western workaday schedule?

"Not at all. It was just that the conference room, which I usually use for my prayers, was taken up all day for a meeting. Normally there is no problem."

William Greaves

TOMORROW

Bradford: portrait of a community under stress

A ROLL CALL OF UK ISLAMIC GROUPS

● Union of Muslim Organizations (UMO): Set up the first Council of Mosques in Britain. Run by Dr Syed Fasha, an Indian from Hyderabad. Originally subsidized by Saudi Arabia, and subsequently by Iraq, it helped build the Saddam Hussein Mosque in Birmingham. Dr Fasha says he is neither Deobandi nor Barelwi, and wishes to see them reconciled.

● World Muslim League: Set up to unite Muslims by the former Saudi ruler, King Faisal. Its British branch has received millions of pounds from the Saudi government and has distributed much of it to mosques in Britain through its own Council of Mosques, which was set up in direct opposition to UMO's council.

● UK Council of Imams and Mosques: Set up as a power base by Dr Zaki Badawi, former director of the Regent's Park mosque, and Mr Syed Syedana, trustee of the Wembley mosque and Islamic centre. Established with the help of Libyan funds.

● World Sufi Council: Becoming increasingly influential in Britain, largely because of the personality and wealth of its leader, Dr Sheikh Shams El Deen Al Fassi.

● Islamic Council of Europe: Regarded by other Muslim groups as the "Islamic jet set" because its leaders travel to international conferences. Backed by Saudi Arabia; its general secretary, Mr Salim Azam, is a former career diplomat in the Saudi foreign service. It has no basis of popular support in Britain.

● World Islamic Mission: Based on the Jamiat Ul-Uluma opposition party in Pakistan; its president is the party's leader, Maulana Noorani. Mainly supported by the Barelwi sect.

● UK Islamic Mission: The embodiment in Britain of the Riyadh-Islamabad axis, the link between the governments of Saudi Arabia and Pakistan.

It backs both governments. Mainly supported by the Deobandi sect.

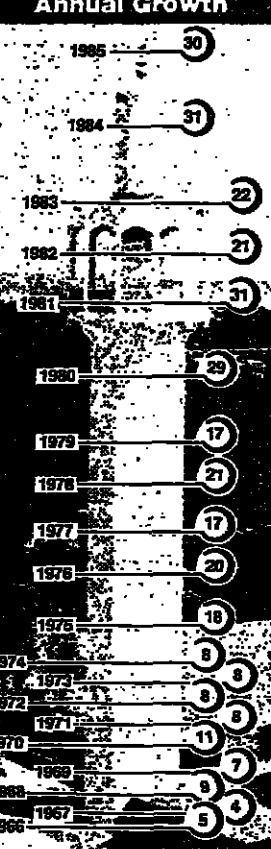
● Islamic Cultural Centre: Attached to the London Central Mosque (Regent's Park), Britain's main Muslim headquarters, sometimes said to be the Muslim "Canterbury Cathedral."

● Islamic Guidance Society: Growing religious group which has Imam Ovaisi as its secretary.

● Muslim League: Planned by Dr H.A. Fatma, as a political party to represent all Muslims, whatever their sect.

● Muslim Institute: Backs Ayatollah Khomeini.

Britain's Mosques: Annual Growth



There were 13 mosques in Britain before 1966. Now the total has risen to 338

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1337

ACROSS

- Worldwide (6)
- Faction (4)
- Deviant (5)
- Defiant (7)
- Word for word (8)
- News (4)
- Mexico's southern neighbour (9)
- Scots old (4)
- Men's team tennis trophy (5-7)
- Large bag (7)
- Prolonged buzz (5)
- Brown seaweed (4)
- Largest Australian city (6)

DOWN

- Solitary type (5)
- Hound's howl (3)
- Jean Valjean novel (3,10)
- Glimpse over (4)
- Virtuoso solo passage (7)
- Evade work (5)
- Tumult (4)
- First man (4)
- Wise men (4)
- Church porch (7)
- Deep cut (4)
- Reject disdainfully (5)
- Cut fissure (5)
- Renovate (4)
- Bundle (3)

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IRISH DIARY

John Young

Rightist Charlie

The rapport between the Irish Prime Minister, Charles Haughey, and Margaret Thatcher seems to extend to a shared enthusiasm for privatization. To howls of protest from opposition parties and trade unions, the Fianna Fáil Government is proposing to sell off £3 million of state-owned forests to the private sector, and there are suggestions that the telephone service, the Electricity Supply Board, the state-owned Irish Life Building Society, the Great Southern chain of hotels and the second national television channel, RTE-2, may follow. The government believes that the potential receipts of up to £2,800 million from their sale would go a long way towards paying off the crippling national debt. Michael Higgins, the Labour party chairman, describes the move as "outrageous and dishonest". One observer has borrowed a familiar sounding phrase about "selling the family silver".

Fish v farms

The leaders of Ireland's two most important industries, farming and tourism, have been rowing over the pollution of salmon rivers. Within a matter of days a 20-mile stretch of the Barrow has been contaminated by pig slurry; fish are reported to have been wiped out from four tributaries of the Boyne, and visitors abandoned the Blackwater when at least 100 salmon were killed by a chemical spill. Chris Kane of the Irish Tourist Board accused his countrymen of "criminal complacency" in tolerating the pollution. In particular he questioned farmers' readiness to put their house in order. The Irish Farmers' Association at first described Kane's comments as inaccurate. But later its president, Joe Rea, promised to "lean on" offenders.

British MPs, accused of giving themselves too much time off, can ease their consciences by comparing themselves with their Irish counterparts. Condensing the Dail for laziness, a Dublin newspaper observes that after the last election it sat only 41 days before deciding it needed 112 days off.

Drug aid

An "incredible gesture" by the British embassy has saved a voluntary group fighting drug addiction among the young in Dublin. On Friday the ambassador, Nicholas Fenn, presented Community Action on Drugs with a cheque for £14,000 and the British owners of the group's premises agreed to waive a year's rent. Grainne Kenny, the group's administrator, praised the British generosity and denounced her countrymen's indifference. An embassy official explained that the Foreign Office had a certain amount of money available for charitable purposes overseas. "We thought this organization was an appropriate recipient."

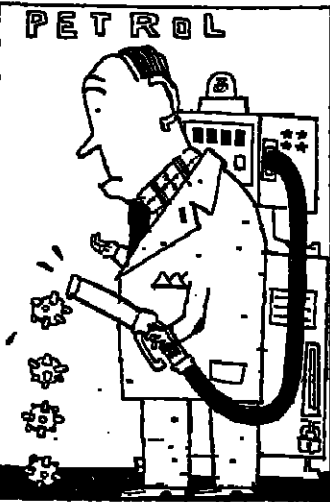
Smaller splash

Since few nations venerate sporting success more than the Irish, it might be thought that the first victory by an Irish yacht in the 62-year history of the Fastnet race might merit the sort of hero's acclaim given to Stephen Roche for his victory in the Tour de France. Not so. *The Irish Press* could not find space for it in five pages of sport, and *The Irish Times* rather sniffily observed that although the yacht had achieved the best handicapped time it would not be recorded as the winner since it carried the name of a commercial sponsor. What was that name? That of Dublin's third daily newspaper, the *Irish Independent*, which splashed the story over its front page.

Clan clash

The O'Connors, who claim to be Europe's oldest family, able to trace their ancestry back to AD 400, are split asunder. Irish clan gatherings are held every few years, with more than half an eye to tempting well-heeled kinsfolk from the US to come and spend money in the Old Country. But next year there are to be two rallies, one at the ancient family seat of Clonallan in Roscommon, and the other in a ruined castle in Kerry. Denis O'Connor, who styles himself the O'Connor Don and who claims descent from the kings of Connaught, says the Kerymen are upstarts. Rory O'Connor, a barrister and journalist, who leads the Kerry faction, accuses the Don of presumption.

BARRY FANTONI



Poland: autumn of unrest?

by Jonathan Luxmoore

Sullen calm has settled over Poland, giving the impression that the stalemate between government and opposition is likely to persist. But by autumn several factors may combine to create instability once again.

Since last September's political amnesty and the June 1986 initiatives to appease Polish public opinion, only one — the establishment of a new consultative council as a channel for ostensibly independent views — has emerged. But with even the government's moderate opponents declining to participate because of the lack of firm guarantees, even this has proved a disappointment.

The effect of the sharp price rises imposed in March — widely regarded as an attempt to encourage greater economic self-interest — will also have filtered through. The assumption that pay would later be increased helped to calm reaction, but the government now insists that pay increases will not be possible.

It has backed this up with strict measures to ensure that factory and enterprise managers observe the ruling and has even hinted that new price rises may be necessary. Most Poles will be poorer. With persistently bad weather producing the first poor harvest since 1981, food will also be scarce.

The government has permitted relative freedom within the established structures of power, ensuring a certain stability. But although workers are divided by wage differentials and there is uncertainty among the intellectuals, opposition remains widespread and well organized. The Poles are aware that without dependable legal and institutional guarantees their relative freedom is no more than provisional. At any moment it could be restricted or denied.

The government's short-term strategy of survival has not helped the economy. Poland needs more than \$4.5 billion just to service its steadily rising foreign debt. Despite the lifting of US sanctions last February, and a slow trickle of Western credits, little improvement is expected. Serious economic restructuring would require further sacrifices from everyone.

The grave social and moral problems afflicting Hungary, the only East European country to have begun a full-scale programme of economic reform, have led many to doubt the wisdom of such a policy. With rumours of plans to extend Soviet control over the East European econo-

mies, further directing Poland's foreign trade eastward, scepticism runs deep.

The Polish government hoped to use the Pope's recent visit to create an atmosphere of conciliation, to foster the impression that its own pledges of reform and liberalization were genuine, and the post-Solidarity process of "normalization" well advanced. It also expected the Pope's words and gestures to bolster its flagging legitimacy. Yet the unexpected stridency of the Pope's statements, and the fact that millions turned out to applaud them, have highlighted more than ever the profound paradox in which Poland now finds itself.

The government wanted to present Poland as a country in which people at least accept the present situation with the church co-operating closely with the authorities, says one prominent opposition figure. "But the Pope made it clear that the church is sticking to its principles, which are quite different from those of the party. It was obvious that Polish society has not accepted the situation".

For the time being at least, even the church, erstwhile mediator in

the state's conflict with society, appears to have hardened its position. On this point, the Pope set the record straight. He rebuffed rumours of incipient church-state agreements, and the most widely publicized project — the establishment of formal diplomatic ties between Poland and the Vatican — was effectively scotched. The Vatican, the Pope reaffirmed, enjoys relations not with states but with nations, and no high-level administrative relationship could be cemented which did not take full account of the interests and aspirations of the people.

The Pope also urged that the surviving spirit of Solidarity be used, and not simply allowed to lie fallow indefinitely. Many Poles have chosen to interpret this as an appeal for a more active stance, and hope that the renewed sense of unity and confidence which the Pope's presence helped to stimulate can be put to practical use while it lasts. The years of stalemate and inertia have generated in many quarters a feeling of guilt which the Pope's words did little to dispense. There is also a feeling in the Polish air that the time may now have come for society to respond in some way.

The author is a research member of the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Adding lawsuit to injury

If you have any shares in the California Savings and Loan Bank, sell them now.

Its Oakland branch was recently robbed, but my advice is not based on a consideration of the losses incurred in the hold-up, which were no doubt easily sustained. My feeling that your grandmother's life savings would be more happily accommodated in the Moonbeams from Cucumbers Corporation comes not from what has already happened, but from what is shortly going to.

First, the facts. A criminal, Daniel Canelairo by name, held up the bank in question and got away with a substantial quantity of dollars. What he did not know, but discovered very soon after fleeing from the bank with his loot, was that this enterprising establishment has devised a novel deterrent for robbers: the money was handed over without demur, but it had been booby-trapped. As Mr Canelairo ran down the street, the bundle of banknotes stuffed into his trouser pockets began first to emit tear-gas, then to ooze an indelible purple dye, and finally to catch fire, set off by a miniature incendiary device.

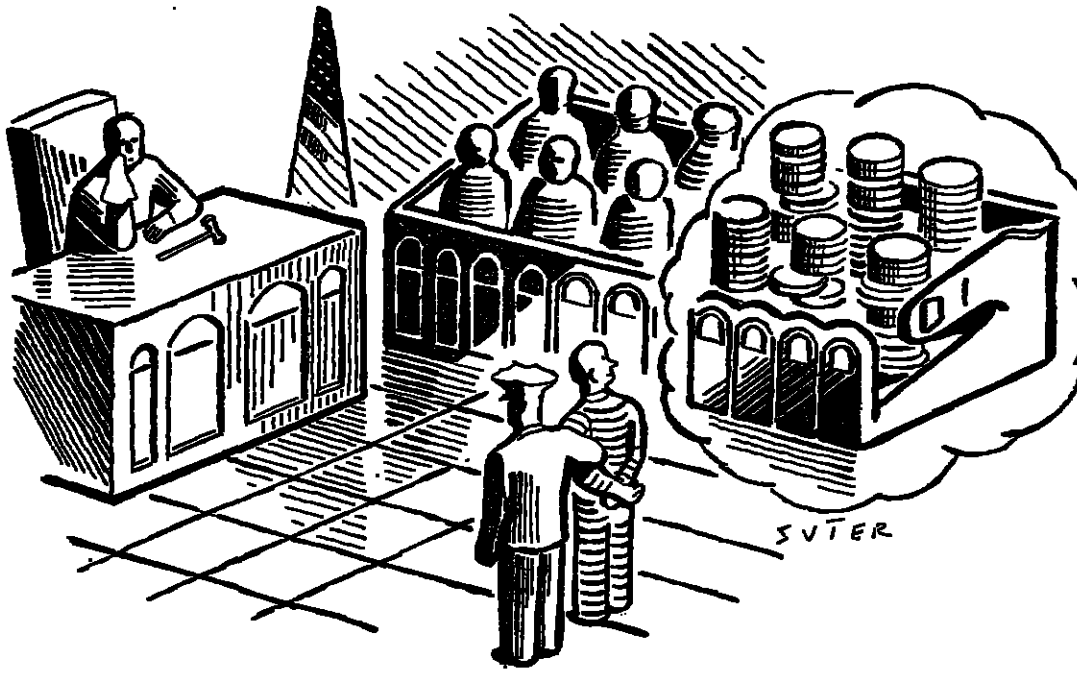
Mr Canelairo was first startled, then appalled, then — literally — pained; before he managed to get the bundle of cash out of his pocket and throw it away, he sustained (according to his account) some unpleasant burns to what should there be ladies reading this, I must call his generative parts.

So far so good. A dangerous criminal, escaping with his stolen booty, is caught red-handed (well, not red-handed, I suppose; most of us would applaud his capture, agree that his blisters served him right, and think that the sentence he got for his crime, which was eight years' imprisonment, was by no means too severe.

But this, I remind you, was in the United States; and in California, too. From the hoosegow, Mr Canelairo has issued writs against the bank, demanding two million dollars as recompense for the disagreeable experience he had while engaged in his crime.

You will now have to talk seriously to your grandmother, who will dismiss your fears for her nest-egg by saying that there is not the slightest chance that Mr Canelairo's suit will succeed. Hit her with this.

Not long ago, in the United States, a burglar who had climbed on to the roof of a house, with the sole (and admitted) intention of robbing it, fell through a skylight and was injured. Shortly afterwards, the house-owners found themselves obliged to pay him a seven-figure sum awarded by a



court as suitable compensation for his aching bones, and the court wasn't even a Californian one.

It might, however, have been a Scottish one. A few months ago, a prisoner with convictions for violent crime sued the government for injuries received when, in the course of an attempted jailbreak (from Peterhead), he was knocked off the wall he was scaling by a well-aimed brick, launched by a warder. He got £35,000.

Until that judgment, we could have been fairly confident that Mr Canelairo, had he come before a court in this country, would have been non-suited. His rejection would be based on two very important legal principles. The first is *volenti non fit injuria*. If I deliberately stab myself, I cannot recover damages from the cutler; manufacturer, if Mr Canelairo had not stolen the money at gunpoint, it would have done him no harm, and the harm it did him he brought upon himself. The second legal rule says that "He who comes into equity must come with clean hands" (memorably paraphrased by the judge in one of A.P. Herbert's *Misleading Cases* as "The dirty dog will get no dinner here"); the villain in this case deserves neither sympathy nor compensation, for his hands are by no means clean, and they were dirtied, moreover, in the course of the very business for which he now demands to be paid.

The increasing propensity of American judges and juries to award gigantic sums in damages is truly disturbing. First, because the sums, even when the plaintiff's claim has been made out, have become preposterous; second,

because huge amounts have been awarded in cases with plaintiffs who did not deserve a red cent, either in law or in common sense, because the harm they suffered was deliberately and knowingly done by themselves.

But it is the third result of the new attitude displayed by the American legal system — and now, apparently, by British courts as well — that is the most disturbing. If Mr Canelairo gets away with it — even if he wins the case but is awarded only token damages — it will mark another milestone along the road to the abandonment of all concern for the principle of responsibility. True, this is a particularly flagrant case; a thief wants to be given money because the owners of the goods he stole took precautions designed to ensure that he would be caught. But cases less lurid, yet involving plaintiffs no more deserving, have been decided on the principle that no one must be held responsible for his own discomfort, loss or failure, even when it is apparent that he brought this on himself.

Here, as I have repeatedly pointed out, that principle now runs through virtually the whole of social policy, from welfare to education and from health to personal finance. It is, obviously, the other half of the Nanny State; nanny will pick you up and dry your tears, but the price is giving your nanny money to direct every aspect of your life.

The American courts seem to have adopted this dangerous and damaging exchange as a central principle; our own courts, though they have resisted it for a long time, now seem reluctant to hold out as an island where people are

held to account for the intended or foreseeable consequences of their actions, if only because that island is now set in a sea where concepts of fault, blame and responsibility have been so attenuated that they can hardly be said to exist.

And that sound you just heard was another bit of the island's cliffs sliding into the sea.

Mr Robert Atkinson and his wife were divorced in 1982. He paid £30,000 for a dwelling for her, bought her a car, made a lump sum over to her and agreed regular maintenance payments. She subsequently embarked upon a relationship with another man, and they are now living together, presumably in the home her former husband bought for her. But when he went to court to be relieved of the maintenance payments, he lost the case, because although the couple are cohabiting, and have been doing so for four years, they have not married. (When he took his case to appeal, the Appeal Court judges upheld the decision.)

Mr Atkinson, no less astonished than aggrieved at the result, has been calling it "ridiculous and without a shred of logic". So it is, but it is ominous as well. The former Mr Atkinson's live-in is being kept by her former husband, who thinks the live-in should take over the responsibility. The live-in, and the lady, apparently do not see it that way. That does not surprise me; but that the courts should have the same view does. Is it too fanciful for me to think that the Atkinson case is a step on the road to the Canelairo one? Well, I fancy it won't be for long.

© Times Newspapers, 1987

The new Parliament in a nutshell

The Times Guide to the House of Commons has established itself as an authoritative reference to each general election and new Parliament. The series dates back to 1980 and the latest volume follows many of the guidelines established over previous years.

The greater part of its 350 pages is taken up with detailed constituency results, including brief biographical details of candidates, photographs of MPs, election turnout and swing from 1983. The guide also presents a breakdown of voting for each region, city and county, then by-elections of the 1983 Parliament, lists of retiring and defeated MPs, and the main party manifestos in full.

In recent volumes the authors have added articles which reflect the more sophisticated psephological discussion of elections in the press. An innovation in the 1987 guide is a solid piece on opinion polls by Robert Worcester of MORI. He modestly omits to mention that MORI's final poll published in *The Times* on election day was the closest to the result of any polling organization.

Much interest will centre on the analysis by David Butler and Robert Waller of the political and sociological significance of the election. They point to the "superlucously large margins of victory" for Labour in many seats. It now holds the 28 safest seats in Britain.

Butler and Waller also suggest that "problems of legitimacy and consensus must arise" because there are so few Conservative seats in Scotland and Wales. But if the Tories' 57 per cent share of seats for 43 per cent of the vote is an artefact of the electoral system, so is their poor representation in Scotland and Wales. Labour (the so-called party of Scotland) is even more scandalously over-represented. It has 57 per cent of Scottish seats for only 35 per cent of the vote, and 52 per cent of Welsh seats for 37.5 per cent of the vote. Those who live by the first-past-the-post system die by it.

The authors argue that the election was less a battle between the North and the South than between the haves and have-nots. This judgement understates the cumulative impact of changes in seats and votes in recent elections, which have produced a sharp political and geographical division. It also misrepresents the 1987 election, which saw London and the South swing Tory by 0.1 per cent, but the Midlands (0.6 per cent), North (3.6 per cent) and Scotland (5.9 per cent) swing to Labour. In other words, the sharper the north-south divide, the sharper is the move to Labour.

The guide reports the election of a record number (four) of black MPs and women MPs (41). It does not note the record low number of septuagenarians (five) in the new House. Indeed, notably absent from this volume are tables of the age, education and previous occupation of MPs.

The book provides the usual list of the most marginal seats held by each party. It is interesting to note that only two seats are held by majorities of 100 votes or less, and 24 by 1,000 votes or less. After the 1959 election when, coincidentally, the Conservatives also had an overall majority of 101, the numbers of seats in each category were eight and 43. Fewer seats now change hands for any given movement of votes, compared with the 1950s and 1960s. The electoral system at present is working to stabilize the party system.

Rival studies suggest how the guide might provide a better service next time. It should contain clues about the location of seats (who can readily find Wealden, Westwight, or Waveney on a map). It might also cull the census data for information about patterns of housing tenure, employment and the social class mix for each seat. Robert Waller's *The Almanac of British Politics* does something of this in a readable form.

The ported biography of each member might also do more than cover education, previous seats fought and political offices held. Beside the picture of a sombre,

lantern-jawed member for Llanelli, the seven lines of biography do not tell us that Tam Dalyell is the terror of Question Time and the obsessive seeker after truth about the Belgrano.

Below Dalyell there is a picture of a fat-faced, rather smug gentleman. We read that he was a member of Sandridge parish council 1961-73, and has held various other worthy posts. We do not learn that Geoffrey Dickens is a scourge of alleged child abusers, a much-quoted right-wing populist and, in earlier days, liked afternoon tea and dancing. The entries for Dave Nellist, Tony Fields and Pat Wall do not refer to their far-left political associations. The book could do more to assist our understanding of the behaviour and attitudes of MPs.

The publishers deserve congratulations for the speed of publication, and the single-column entry for each member is an improvement on the double-column entries. The amount of solid information and statistical analysis makes this an important source for anyone interested in current affairs and British politics.

Dennis Kavanagh

The author is Professor of Politics at Nottingham University. *The Times Guide to the House of Commons* is published by Times Books (£20).

T.E. Utley

Humbug behind the headlines

Of all the vices to which my colleagues in journalism are most opposed, none is more hateful to them than hypocrisy. Diligently they seek it out in high places, always looking for politicians, bishops and judges whose practice does not come up to their principles. It seems to me, however, that, in the matter of the Peter Wright case, some journalists are displaying hypocrisy on a scale which is almost incredible.

Let me put the case plainly: their current argument is that, because Peter Wright's book has been published in America, and its contents are now widely known, the case for preventing its publication, or the publication of extracts from it, in Britain has collapsed. Wright's book was published in America on July 14. Already on April 27 *The Independent* had incurred an accusation of criminal contempt by publishing extracts from it. The cat was not yet out of the bag, or at any rate not all of it.

The Independent, it seems to me, acted on the principle that it was jolly well going to publish anything which the courts had not specifically forbidden it to publish. Since then, legal argument seems to have concentrated largely on whether an injunction restraining it from publishing specific material must be taken as applying to all newspapers. Legal technicalities apart, it would seem extremely strange to have a system under which the Attorney-General could prevent *The Observer* and *The Guardian* from publishing something while allowing *The Independent* to publish it.

The truth of the matter is surely that some British newspapers (notably not this one) have from the start wanted to publish Peter Wright, regardless of the consequences. Much of this talk about cats having been irretrievably let out of bags is a load of baloney. The demand in the case of many who make it is really for the right to publish anything.

To ask the courts to accept the proposition that an injunction can be rendered null and void by the simple act of defying it is to ask them to accept an absurdity. Everything the Attorney-General has done seems to me to be absolutely right, and the reasoning of the majority of the Law Lords in the case seems to me to be an example not of legal pedantry but of sheer common sense.

I would go so far as to defend the judicial decision to extend the injunction to cover the reporting in this country of proceedings in the Australian courts (other than the reporting of the judgment). The Attorney-General did not seek this injunction, and its gratuitous granting possibly embarrassed him. However, the possibility which it was intended to anticipate (though never realized) was

that defence counsel in Australia might have read large extracts from the book in open court, thereby ensuring their publication.

Even now, the arguments in favour of the Lords' judgment are invulnerable. Admittedly, a great deal of irretrievable damage has been done; but there is still the chance of preventing it from being repeated. All Mr Wright's profits should, of course, be confiscated; so, in logic, should such parts of newspaper profits as may be established to have derived from the illicit reproduction of parts of his work. Measures of this kind are already being contemplated.

But one must also bear in mind the effect on other members of the security services of Mr Wright's revelations, and the effect on the general morale of the service. At the worst, the government can be accused of "overkill" in its handling of a very small offence, if you intend to appropriate the profits of a book, it seems reasonable to prevent it from being published.

Let us now bring the matter back to the original dilemma, which some journalists seldom occupy. The world is full of ex-members of the security services who are living, for their health, in friendly climates abroad. They are not, for the most part, traitors, nor are they all frenetically occupied with contemplating the inadequacy of their pensions; but they like to recall the days when they were young and robust, and, accordingly, to talk about them. These reminiscences must be curtailed in the interest of national safety. How is it to be done?

This is a question to which the press, if it is genuinely concerned with the preservation of legitimate secrecy, would have addressed more seriously than it has done. There would be much to be said, for example, for an attempt to secure a convention among the Western powers for the extradition of those accused of offences against official secrecy. At present, it would seem, a French traitor can publish his reminiscences in Britain and a British traitor can publish his in France. This is not satisfactory. Those who wish to divulge the secrets which they have sworn to preserve should at least be obliged to go behind the Iron Curtain in order to do so.

Later on I shall address myself in more general terms to that extraordinary phenomenon, which has recently been so much advertised, the "journalistic conscience". For the moment, I am content to present the proposition that in the matter of Peter Wright the state (by which I do not simply mean the government) is entirely right and the press wholly wrong. Perhaps, I am unemployable; if so, so be it.

however . . . Philip Howard

Making quite a production

All the world's a stage. For entertainment here in darkest Ayrshire at this season the theatre is mainly the weather for the hay-making and gossip about who's getting off with whom. There is the *Gaiety Whirl*, the summer show for seaside trippers, consisting of large dancing girls in short tartan, and opaque Scottish jokes with a pronounced anti-Sassenach bias. I didn't much like the show. But I saw it under adverse conditions — the curtain was up.

At such a summer show at the beginning of the 19th century J.F. Kemble, the tragedian and theatrical manager, was continually interrupted by a crying child. Eventually he advanced to the front of the stage and announced: "Ladies and gentlemen, unless the play is stopped, the child cannot possibly go on."

There is more to a play than the text. A production very rarely sticks to the text. It is a complex interaction between text, producer, actors, scene-shifters, audience, and other bit players. Notable productions and performances change the text and our understanding of the play. In a famous production of *Hamlet*, the ghost (P. Howard) was so startled by the death-rattle noise meant to be the crowing of the cock, on which he was supposed to fade, that he fell off the battlements with a clatter of stage armour. It brought the house down. But I am not aware that subsequent producers have adopted the business as a way of getting *Hamlet* senior off with a bang.

When my Granpapa went to the West End theatre he embarrassed his family by standing up in his seat to boo the villain or cheer the hero. But then, he was from Cephalonia and excitable. When *Othello* was first performed in Paris in 1792 in a heavily bowdlerized and watered-down version, tears, groans, and menaces resounded from all parts of the theatre. Several of the prettiest women in Paris fainted in the most conspicuous boxes, and were publicly carried out of the house. Ducis (the translator or etiologist) was alarmed for his tragedy, for his fame, and for his life.

This private life of the fleeting theatre is being recorded by the admirable and enterprising Bristol Classical Press in a series called *Plays in Performance*, edited by J.S. Bratton and Julie Hankey. The first two plays, out this month, are *King Lear* and *Othello*.

They note such fascinating minutiae as the way that Ian McKellen stripped completely while playing Edgar disguising himself as Mad Tom in the Actor's Company production of *Lear* in 1974; the patient simplicity of Kean's Shylock on "I am a Jew"; Peter Brook's trapping of the audience when the interval lights came up while the blinded Gloucester still staggered around the stage; and the reaction against Irving's Bardolay in which *The Times* condemned *King Lear* as a play as "irritatingly and childishly primitive".

The books are an eye-opener to those of us who have held that the best productions take place in the theatre between our ears; maybe because we spent so much time at school studying the texts from Aeschylus onwards. But a play is much more than words upon a page. Those material texts were made for performance outside the carrel in the ancient equivalent of a Cup Final football stadium. Women miscarried when the Furies came on. This new series describes performances from the beginning, moment by moment: how important scenes have been handled, how characters have been portrayed down the centuries. In the "Farewell the tranquil mind" aria, Olivier ranges back and forth across the stage; the speech becomes an animal moan of desolation, the vowels throbbing and extended, and the "ear-piercing fife" rising to an ecstasy of agonized onomatopoeia.

A complete text (i.e., the unfinished picture) of the play is printed alongside the production notes. A substantial introduction gives the full stage history of the play, and puts each production in its historical context. Each generation rediscovers and reproduces Shakespeare and our other classic plays in its own image.

For much of its history *Lear* was played with a happy ending, and *Othello* was heavily bowdlerized on the grounds that it was too distressing and sexually explicit. "And all that for a pocket handkerchief," commented an Italian lady in 1902.

Our generation finds depths in lago and the Fool in *Lear* that no one saw before. The *Gaiety Whirl* is a bawdy romp; within reason. But you do well to go on your summer travels with an account of a play in performance to stimulate the imagination.

COMPET... Pennington... MR L... WHOSE I...



1 Pennington Street, London, E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481-4100

COMPETITION COMES FIRST

Mr Cecil Parkinson has the brief to privatize the electricity supply industry before the next election. This task presents the dilemma of reconciling the different purposes of privatization at its starkest.

It would be relatively simple to sell the industry to millions of small investors in roughly its present form — a series of regional distribution boards and a separate monopoly Central Electricity Generating Board in England and Wales. That would deliver the largest and speediest revenue to the Treasury and, on previous experience, remove any threat of re-nationalization.

Yet this simple solution would enshrine an effective monopoly in power generation. It would reinforce the monopoly culture in its distribution. It would also pre-empt any future attempts to break up the artificial British Coal monopoly.

There is both a need and plenty of scope to introduce competition into electricity generation. The CEBG's planning and forecasting has been erratic and unreliable. Delays and high costs in building power stations are notorious. Productivity lags behind world standards. The CEBG itself stresses its poor record in commissioning nuclear power stations — though this is blamed on technological factors.

Many of these faults are the result in part of political interference, one of the strongest arguments for privatization in any form. But privatization of a monopoly underwrites inefficiency by allowing prices to be set to recover costs.

Ensuring effective competition would almost certainly require a fundamental restructuring of the industry. Depending on the method used, that would delay the sale of all or part of it well into the next decade. Successor companies would need to show a record of operating under competitive conditions before they could be sold to the public. It might cut significantly the ultimate revenue to the Treasury. It might also conflict with expansion plans for nuclear power.

In the wake of public disquiet over monopoly power in the telephone network, the Energy Secretary is anxious to find a competitive structure. British experience of previous utility privatizations has shown that competition is a much better spur to efficiency and service than regulation alone. This fact has been unduly neglected by the Government.

Mr Parkinson has rightly rejected the possibility of selling the CEBG and the area boards, which come together in the Electricity Council, as a single monolithic company. In theory, he has kept all other options open.

There is a natural monopoly in distributing electricity to customers through the area boards. In whatever form these are privatized — and there should certainly not be a single national board — independent regulation of prices and standards will be needed. But the tight timetable, which requires a decision in

principle on the future structure of the industry by the end of the year, also loads the dice in favour of retaining the CEBG, including transmission and network control through the national grid, in roughly its present dominant form.

Separating the national grid from ownership of power stations, possibly to be jointly owned by the distribution companies, is widely thought to be the key to ensuring competition. This would open the way for competitive independent power generating companies feeding into the grid. These would probably be initially created by splitting the CEBG.

The merit order system operated by the national grid, which uses the lowest cost power stations first and calls on supplies from others in order of cost as demand rises, would then be a much greater incentive to efficiency. Splitting the CEBG would also allow early reform of the structure of the coal monopoly, by putting together coal-fired power stations with their associated pits as integrated generating companies.

The CEBG's strongest suit in its attempt to avoid dismemberment is, however, its record of operating the national grid and the merit order system with great skill and efficiency to minimize excess capacity and maintain supplies in difficult times such as the miners' strike. Lord Marshall, the influential and formidable chairman of the CEBG, will argue that this depends on maintaining an integrated generation and transmission system.

He will also tell the Government that only the CEBG is big enough to shoulder the research and development burden and financial strain of the programme to build a family of pressurized water reactors. Some influential proponents of competition support this view. They argue that building nuclear power stations would be uneconomic to private generating companies applying a more realistic interest rate to their heavy capital costs and long construction times. They suggest too that the ageing Magnox stations, which will have to be decommissioned, would be unsaleable outside an umbrella of monopoly.

The experience of the much smaller South of Scotland Electricity Board argues against this, however, and offers another possible model for restructuring. It combines distribution with generation, has a much higher nuclear content than the CEBG, yet manages its nuclear stations better. The issues are therefore extremely complex.

The technical and financial advisers assembled by Mr Parkinson may be able to suggest compromises involving limited local competition or complex regulation of the operations of the national grid to avoid commercial abuse by the CEBG. But they will surely confirm that he must make a choice between full scale competition and early privatization. If that is the case, competition should come first.

MR LANGE WINS AGAIN

The return to power of Mr David Lange's Labour government in New Zealand's general election has not come as any great surprise. The opinion pollsters had been predicting a Labour win since from the start of the campaign. The opposition leader, Mr Jim Bolger, and his conservative National Party succeeded in cutting the Lange lead from 26 per cent to one of single figures. But despite a surge of optimism on the right, the odds never looked in serious danger of upset.

The pattern closely resembled that of last month's Australian election when Mr Bob Hawke survived a late challenge from the right. The comparison does not end there. Mr Lange, like Mr Hawke, has been comfortably re-elected despite soaring inflation, high unemployment and (despite half-promises that the worst is over) no guarantee of early milk and honey.

If the rumbustious Mr Lange was the main architect of victory, his clerk of works was the Finance Minister, Mr Roger Douglas. Rogernomics, Wellington's counterpart to Thatcherism, has transformed the most heavily regulated economy in the capitalist world into one of the most free.

The effects have been controversial. But businessmen have relished the greater freedom and New Zealand's middle classes have welcomed the government's determination to bring greater stability and strength to the economy in the long term. New Zealand has voted to pay now and live later.

WHOSE INTEREST IN SAFETY?

President Reagan's narrow escape from an air collision in California last week will be doubly welcome if it also rouses the US government into a reconsideration of air safety. Californian air is the most dangerous air in the world, judging by the recorded instances of near-misses, many of which involve one or more of the light privately owned aircraft with which it is thick.

The freedom of the skies — like that of carrying a gun — is a characteristic American notion. It is a dangerous romantic fantasy if it means the freedom to wander into the path of presidential helicopters or packed airliners. More stringent standards of training and testing for such pilots are already overdue, and if that leads to fewer qualified pilots, and therefore fewer light aircraft competing for crowded air space, so much the better.

There are no grounds for a sense of superiority in Britain. As *The Times* revealed on Friday the Civil Aviation Authority is privately more alarmed by the level of risk involved in the control of air traffic in British skies than it has so far publicly admitted. Concern here is concentrated more on air traffic control arrangements, which are creaking from a combination of obsolescent equipment, the rise in air movements, and industrial grievances among air traffic controllers.

The science of aircraft safety is inevitably

based to some extent on the principle of shutting the stable door after the horse has bolted — in order to stop the next horse bolting. Every incident of any kind, which caused an accident or might have done so, has to be investigated so that modifications to equipment, operational methods and training can be introduced as urgently as necessary. Aircraft safety engineers have the benefit of the whole world as their laboratory, and every flight as an experimental test. But, for it to work well, this method must be allowed to operate free of pressure from vested interests.

In America, the power of the light aircraft lobby has inhibited necessary safety measures. In Britain, some air traffic controllers are failing to make full use of the incident reporting system, thereby blocking investigations that might reveal unsuspected dangers, apparently because they are disgruntled with their conditions of service.

The Civil Aviation Authority has discovered that there are some hazards in air traffic control which could have been eliminated sooner had they been spotted and properly investigated sooner. There may be others, unknown. This is irresponsible behaviour from a group with a unique contribution to make to air safety, and a generally good reputation to maintain.

The dangers in charity events

From the Medical Director of the London Sports Medicine Institute Sir, The recent death of a young woman who was dropped on to the blades of a helicopter (report, August 10) follows other deaths and severe injuries arising from novice parachute jumpers taking part in sponsored jumps. Apart from helicopters and light aircraft, drops have been "complicated" by overhead high-tension cables.

These events have exposed the dangers of parachute jumping in particular and produced demands that the British Parachute Association should tighten up its safety regulations.

However, this recent event exposes a wider moral dilemma in which I feel charities themselves should take some responsibility. Many charities now give the impression that they are happy for large numbers of people to "try" or take part in potentially dangerous activities which all appear justified provided that money is being raised for a reputable cause.

The methods used to recruit "sponsored athletes" and the pressure that these sponsored participants are under to take part, even if they have second thoughts about the matter, can be a source of worry to people like myself who supply medical services to major events.

In a recent British coast relay run a middle-aged runner with a young family died and the total money raised for the charity concerned was only £50,000, a trivial amount compared with the economic damage of the loss of a breadwinner to a young family.

I gather many charities offer to pay training costs for parachute enthusiasts prepared to gain high enough sponsorship. Other charities have been guilty of making false entries to the London Marathon in order to gain sponsored runners and very few if any charities emphasize to their sponsored participants that they have the right to withdraw and not take part and should in fact do so if they feel ill or have second thoughts about the enterprise.

Perhaps charities should now reassess their methods at the same time as the sporting authorities look at their safety regulations and entry requirements.

Yours faithfully,
D. S. TUNSTALL PEDOE,
Medical Director,
London Sports Medicine
Institute,
c/o Medical College of St
Bartholomew's Hospital,
Charterhouse Square, EC1,
August 12.

SDP merger

From Mr Anthony Robinson
Sir, Argument as to whether the pro-merger of anti-merger faction within the SDP has copyright to the name of the party ought to be settled very simply.

Applying the rules which relate to other institutions the name belongs to the party and if the party votes by a suitable majority to merge (or fuse) with another, the name must remain available to the new fused entity to use in whatever form it decides.

For it to be argued that the name can remain behind with the minority is absurd, if for no other reason than that the minority will not exist in any corporate sense until they form a new party.

If the other "fused" party decides to call itself the Social Democratic and Liberal Party, what will Dr Owen call his party?

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY ROBINSON,
20 Michaelgate, Lincoln.

Relying on prices

From Mr David Damant
Sir, In his article in your edition of August 11, Michael Surrey argues that share prices "neither reflect nor predict changes in the economic world outside". If Professor Surrey had read any of the scholarly literature on the subject he would be aware of the fact that the overwhelming evidence is that share prices are exceptionally efficient in reflecting the economic information available.

Were market movements as detached from reality as Professor Surrey argues, there would indeed be very large profits to be made by anyone who bought and sold on the basis of the true trend of events but profits from this type of speculation have just not appeared. Indeed, the efficiency of the market is such that the trend of prices is very often a better forecast of economic events than articles written by economists.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID DAMANT,
Quilter Goodison Company,
Garrard House,
31-45 Gresham Street, EC2.

Special case

From Mr R. J. Clifford
Sir, I would have expected better of *The Times* than to treat the "humble overdrift holder on the Clapham omnibus" (leader, August 7) as no more than an exemplar of "the ordinary man". Is this not to rob him of his important position in English law as the embodiment of "the reasonable man"?

As A. P. Herbert clearly demonstrates in one of his *Misleading Cases*, this is a very special concept with no female equivalent.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. CLIFFORD,
The Tythe Barn,
Hazelton,
Alcester, Warwickshire.

Britain's space links with USSR

From the Chairman of Jardine Glanville (Interplanetary) Limited Sir, The excellence of the Soviet space programme, to which you devoted two articles last week (Spectrum, August 10 and 11), became obvious to us in 1984 at the same time as the technical and administrative shortcomings of both the American and European programmes were beginning to manifest themselves.

As a result of meetings in Moscow in early 1985 with Licensintorg — the ministry responsible for machinery exports including civil space endeavours — we were privileged to be consulted and involved in the start of Glavcosmos, which is the Soviet Directorate solely concerned with the non-military commercial exploitation of space.

Glavcosmos has been most forthcoming in making available all the data necessary for western manufacturers of satellites to match their product to the launcher, namely Proton, and on behalf of Glavcosmos, as an independent agent, we arranged for the launch of the payloads on Proton.

The Prime Minister's insistence that the private sector become more involved seems to us a welcome challenge. Research and development is necessary and will continue in Britain, where we have the finest manufacturer of satellites in Europe. We should capitalise on that asset by providing the most competitive terms for launch and by imaginative financing of the projected sales. The resulting profits will fund more research and more projects, to the benefit of the economy as a whole.

The greatest help the Government can give is to permit private financing of its own satellite requirements. The sale and lease back of Skytel would release some £200 million into the defence budget. In addition, financing of the Nato range of satellites by the

City, along with the necessary insurance protection, would generate enormous interest and capacity.

This company is closer to the Soviet commercial space programmes than any other and because of competitive launches provides an essential ingredient of successful selling in this field. This competitive edge is damaged by the "dog in a manger" attitude of the US Government in refusing to contemplate technology transfer even if that technology is out of date and known to be in use in the Soviet Union.

A case in point was the use of a small part in a polar solar mission, designed and manufactured in the US 15 years ago, which was refused a Russian launch by the Americans. It remains in storage, costing a great deal in maintenance.

There is, of course, a major security consideration in the launch of a western-built satellite from the Soviet Union. The Russians fully recognise this requirement and are quite prepared to allow all necessary security procedures ordered by the manufacturer of the satellite and its owners to maintain the integrity of the satellite.

We would like to see the British National Space Centre place a far greater emphasis on the commercial possibilities that exist in the space business than heretofore and, as a result, this country could become a major competitor to the dominance of the Americans in the field of space communications and data transmission.

Yours faithfully,
M. W. BRACKENREED

JOHNSTON,
Chairman,
Jardine Glanville (Interplanetary) Limited,
Insurance Brokers,
PO Box 162,
144 Leadenhall Street, EC3,
August 12.

Community tax

From Mr A. Winston Sagman
Sir, Whilst it is an admirable idea to spread the rate burden more equitably than at present, the prospect of a "poll tax" type of allotment of the charges seems overwhelmingly cumbersome.

As such a change will only be rates in a different form, why not amend the present system to take account of its biggest drawback — i.e., its apparent unfair loading on different-size families in similar homes.

Would a simpler system not be to assume that every house be assessed initially on its size — three, four, five, six or what-have-you rooms — and that each house be assumed to have so many people according to its size (e.g., 1.5 per room) and charged accordingly.

Discounts would then be automatic where a house normally contains fewer persons than that standard for a particular size. If only a couple were in a house rated at four, a reduction of 50 per cent would be available, if claimed. If only one, a reduction of 75 per cent in the charge would be normal.

The advantage of such a system is that it is the residence, which does not normally change its address, which is taxed and reductions would have to be claimed on the rates notice itself.

Yours sincerely,
WINSTON SAGMAN,
15 Grenville Gardens,
Birmingham, Kent.

Butterfly bait

From Mr David Brandie
Sir, From reading an illustrated book of butterflies, as first published in the eighteenth century, I learned that the gatekeeper butterfly will feed on wild marjoram. Having obtained such a plant, I am delighted to find that I have secured the company of the gatekeeper.

It is fascinating to see the faithfully recorded detail much in evidence some 300 years later; I refer to the black circle on its wing, in which is set a minute pair of yellow dots, one above the other.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID BRANDIE,
4 Clifton Rise,
Wargrave,
Berkshire,
August 11.

Vanishing pews

From Mrs G. D. Heath
Sir, I was greatly disheartened to learn from Mr Robert Williams's letter of August 12 that St Michael's Church, Stone, risks losing its magnificent pews.

Researches into the History of the Parish and Parish Church of Stone by W. H. Bowers and J. W. Clough (1929) refers to the Act of Parliament of 1753 which permitted the building of a new church. It gives a register of the pews and seats sold in January, 1758, the most expensive being £27.10s and the cost of pewing paid to Mr Lyman, £650 — no small sum at that time. It was intended that the pews be "wainscot with deal benches".

Throughout my childhood in Stone there was a constant threat to the pews. Furthermore, I have never sat more comfortably in any pew or seat over a period of more than 50 years than I did three times on Sundays in St Michael's Church.

Yours faithfully,
JOAN HEATH,
77 Broad Lane,
Hampton,
Middlesex

Health care costs

From Dr James M. B. Burn
Sir, If black were white, the supposition of R. C. Millward (August 7) would be correct that reducing the length of stay in hospital and increasing the number of day cases would not increase NHS efficiency. Needless to say he is wrong.

From extensive experience of day surgery since 1967, I can assure him that it does not result in patient care becoming more hazardous or stressful; it does not throw an additional burden upon the community medical services; it does not result in more readmissions to hospital; it reduces rather than increases the workload on in-patient wards, and alleviates nursing staff shortages by recruiting part-time staff; and it certainly has no bearing on doctors seeking early retirement.

On the contrary, when properly conducted, it is a most excellent and safe practice, which is now widely employed in this country and has been endorsed by the Royal College of Surgeons, who recently published guidelines on the subject.

Day surgery does increase NHS efficiency, and it is wrong to undermine public confidence in it by suggesting that it is less safe than in-patient care.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES M. B. BURN,
White House,
The Frenches,
Romsey, Hampshire,
August 8.

Spitalfields plan

From Councillor A. Wilcock
Sir, The article, "Spitalfields split" (Diary, August 6) poses the question, "Has the Prince of Wales's visit accelerated Tower Hamlets Council's programme to improve the area?" The answer is "No". A timetable has been created for decentralisation which involves the total reorganisation of the way the council is run and service delivery. It is tight, realistic and on schedule.

When undertaking a vast reorganisation of this kind there will always be a few "teething" problems. I can assure you that these will be kept to the very minimum. More important, the outcome will be acceptable to residents of Tower Hamlets.

These radical proposals need staff commitment. We shall be looking for that commitment when we consider applicants for the Assistant Chief Executive's post presently being advertised in *Bethnal Green*.

Yours sincerely,
A. WILCOCK (Chairman,
Decentralisation Committee),
London Borough of Tower
Hamlets,
Town Hall,
Patriot Square, E2.

All wrong

From Mr Tony Aust
Sir, That's right, Mr Kershaw (August 6), but there is worse to come from across the Atlantic, where "No problem" is replacing "Yes".

I had six "No problems" from the same waiter in the course of one meal. I am told the disease has already reached the Channel ports where *pas de problèmes* can already be heard.

And for some time I had been wondering why some now say "Cheers" rather than, Thanks,
TONY AUST,
30 Harvard Court,
Honeybourne Road, NW6,
August 10.

Verdict on the Swedish courts

From Mr John Gorst, MP for Hendon North (Conservative)
Sir, I agree with the conclusions in the final paragraph of your editorial, "The quality of Swedish justice" (August 11); but may I comment on some of your facts?

"Captain Hayward was allowed English newspapers, a radio and television." In an interview with him in Uppsala in early May, Captain Hayward told me: "I was allowed to have the British World Service when the publicity in England died down." On August 2, the Swedish prosecutor was quoted as saying: "... he could read the British newspapers". The following day, Captain Hayward told me at his trial: "I'm allowed only those that hardly mention my case."

Since the avowed purpose of solitary confinement in Sweden is rationalised as being for the purpose of preventing a suspect from conferring with other suspects, why should Captain Hayward have had to wait for 42 days before being allowed an account of the debate of his case in the House of Commons? Why should he have been kept in ignorance of what the police and prosecutor were saying about him, to his detriment, in the Swedish media; and why should he not know now, and throughout, what was being reported in the British press? Is this fair to the accused?

You also say that he "was given time in court to present his case", thus echoing the public prosecutor: "Captain Hayward has been given as much time as me to be heard." Is equal time to be compared with equal time for party political broadcasts on TV, and to be judged as relevant to the fairness of a criminal trial? Surely, in view of the trivial detail and the nature of the hearsay "evidence" produced by the prosecution, he should have had even more time. Had he known of the innuendo fed to the media behind his back, I am sure he would have needed it.

I agree with you that the court, in arriving at its majority decision, did not do so "hastily and without thought". But I have always held the view that the outcome was pre-ordained so far as the majority of both judge and assessors were concerned.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN GORST,
House of Commons,
August 13.

THE TIMES ON THIS DAY

AUGUST 17 1977

Elvis Presley, the "king of rock and roll", died on August 16 in Memphis, Tennessee, at the age of 42. The BBC interrupted its schedule to announce the event — treatment usually reserved for world statesmen.

Elvis Presley dies in hospital, aged 42

From Michael Leshman
New York, Aug 16
Elvis Presley, the millionaire singer and "king of rock and roll" idolized by teenagers in the late 1950s, died this evening in Memphis, Tennessee. He was 42.

His death was announced soon after he was admitted to hospital suffering from what was described as "respiratory distress".

A statement from the Memphis Baptist Memorial hospital said that Mr Presley was found unconscious by Mr Joe Esposito, his road manager, at his home this afternoon. Mr Esposito said that the singer was not breathing and he tried emergency resuscitation to no avail.

He was taken to hospital where more emergency resuscitation was attempted for half an hour, but then abandoned. Dr George Nichopoulos, his physician, said that a heart attack was a possible cause of death, but there would be a post mortem examination.

Earlier this year Mr Presley cut short a road trip in Louisiana and returned to Memphis, where he was taken to hospital suffering from what his doctor said was exhaustion.

Born in Tupelo, Mississippi, in 1935, Elvis Presley, who was to become internationally known as "Elvis the Pelvis", made his first commercial record in 1953. The following year he scored big hits with such records as "Blue Suede Shoes" and "You ain't Nothing But a Hound Dog". One record, "Don't Be Cruel", sold six million copies and 30 sold more than a million.

His stage presence, with gyrating hips in tight jeans beneath a shirt open to the waist, made him one of the first overtly sexual popular male singers. He exploited the new and highly lucrative record market among young girls, who would scream at his stage appearances and grab at his clothes. His greased black hair, sideburns and vaguely smirking mouth were his trade marks.

In recent years he had rarely appeared in public and had constant problems keeping his weight down. A non-smoker and teetotaler, he had been in hospital several times, suffering from fatigue and from eye problems. He was married in 1967 but later divorced. He had one daughter.

MONDAY PAGE

Back to make the grade

Students can sink into depression if A level results prove too low for degree courses. A better reaction may be to consider the crammer, explains Sarah Drummond

August is traditionally the holiday month, but for the crammers, or tutorial colleges, as many prefer to be called, this is the rush hour. From today the telephone calls come in daily from hundreds of distressed parents and pupils seeking advice on retaking A levels, and staff have to think hard and fast.

Results were sent to schools last week (O levels to follow this week); keen students went to collect theirs, the rest were posted, so everyone has had the weekend to review the situation.

The real hysteria of three or four years ago, when there was a student population bulge and the universities upgraded entrance requirements, is a thing of the past: disappointed students, however, are not.

"It's an emotional time for parents and children — they tend to pour out their hearts on the switchboard," according to Joanna Stewart of Truman & Knightley, educational consultants, where there are seven telephone lines, three experts and four more brought into play this week. Half the callers simply want a list of tutorial colleges, countrywide, others want advice.

"Is it time to retake or rethink?" is the most important question according to John Murrell of Gabbitts-Thring (they are merging with Truman & Knightley in October), who have five front-line advisers, plus two temps.

Both firms have about 150 tutorial colleges on their books; advice is free, but when a student takes a place through them, the college pays a 10 per cent introductory charge. Fees at crammers are hefty — in the region of £400-£700 per subject per term.

Most tutorial colleges are in the south, usually in London. Parents are often distraught to find no local crammers; university cities — Oxford, Cambridge, Cardiff, Bath, Edinburgh — are often better off. In London there are three outstanding tutorial colleges: Mander Portman Woodward (MPW), Davies' and Collingham.



The big rush begins today: the staff of Truman & Knightley (Joanna Stewart at far right), helping students to decide whether to retake or rethink

'It's an emotional time — they tend to pour out their hearts'

MISS JOANNA STEWART

MPW has a well deserved reputation for getting students to work extremely hard, and is very fashionable. Rodney Portman, director, says: "We only take those looking for realistic objectives, not over-shooting."

It finds more and more parents make contingency arrangements in case of poor results, and increasingly places are taken in advance by students arriving after O levels to use it as a sixth form college.

Davies' is old-established, traditional and thorough, particularly popular among scientists. At Collingham (which prepares students for both O and A levels) the advice is exceptional, the insight into pupils' problems and potential penetrating.

Mrs Gilly Green (mother of two grown-up children) is tremendously positive, practical and down-to-earth. On the teenage wave-length and much liked by parents too, she is one of the four principals at Collingham with whom potential students have an hour's interview before talking to subject directors.

"We try to find what the problem is, what went wrong. The first

question is, why are they doing this?" she says. "If it is to please the parents, or because all their friends are going to university — you know, they'll say, 'Well, everyone does' — then it's not productive. Do they like studying?"

Often the truth comes out — and she sees the parents' expression. "Perhaps the child is being honest for the first time; often they say, 'Well, I didn't really work'." She then asks what makes them so sure they'll work now. "The shock" is usually the answer, "and no distractions from cricket".

The distress among some of the students is pathetic feelings of guilt over failure, and over parents paying out more towards education. "Perhaps they'd planned a year off — and now they're mortified."

She probes the problem, asking whether the entire class did badly in a particular subject, sometimes finding this was the case — though they thought they had done well.

"That's when you suspect over-marking in the school."

Or she discovers that the full syllabus was not covered, or rushed at the end, and that there was very little practice of timed papers, "particularly at the most academic schools". Inquiries about textbooks may reveal out-of-date ones still in use; or that a teacher was ill in the autumn.

Gilly Green is inclined to take the view that parents don't complain enough. She says that applies particularly to fee-paying parents, who account for the majority at Collingham.

There is no point in retaking an exam, and loathing it, she stresses. "We often suggest — though it's financially stupid for us — that students take time off until January, do something that interests them, and come back refreshed."

Anyway, as she says, it is not necessary for everyone to go to university. "I talk figures to them —

explaining that 25 per cent get five good O levels; 13 per cent get two A levels and 6 per cent get degrees. If you're not in the top six, or 13, but are in the top 25 per cent bracket, that's fine — you can still do well in life."

Students are commonly dithering about their futures at this stage; Gilly Green helps them look soundly beyond A levels to careers.

At Collingham they do not ask for reports from school. "Pupils want to start afresh." When they come to study at the college, they are by and large determined to do well — and convinced that they can. Their enthusiasm is infectious; it is not uncommon, given a choice of five essay subjects, for a student to do all five. This makes for intensely hard work for the tutors.

Holidays for anyone connected with tutorial colleges are taken before the results come through. Then it's two, three, or even four weeks of immensely hard work.

Gilly Green, for one, finds it a fascinating challenge. "But I do wake up in the night worrying about the timetable sometimes."

The Times daily guide to university and polytechnic vacancies starts on Wednesday.

Cloaked in eccentricity

Edith Sitwell and her poems will be brought back to life on stage tonight

At the first public performance of *Facade* in 1923 "the audience was so threatening", wrote Edith Sitwell, "that I was warned to stay on the platform, hidden by the curtain, until they got tired of waiting for me and went home."

Performances of *Facade* are still causing controversy today, but this time through the words of actress and musician Pamela Hunter, as audiences will be able to discover at the Queen Elizabeth Hall tonight. Instead of the conventional reading, Hunter gives an impersonation of the young Sitwell, talking about her tormented childhood and harrowing family life, before launching into the poems.

The first performed *Facade* at an English festival in Zurich last year. To understand the poems better, she investigated Sitwell's early life and was amazed by its rigorous repressions and unhappiness. The resulting entertainment was seen by Francis Sitwell, the poet's favourite nephew and literary executor, who invited her to perform it at the former home of Osbert and Sacheverell and their friend William Walton in Carlyle Square, where *Facade* was first conceived.

Hunter's career has had nothing in common with that of her subject. Half English, half Norwegian, she was born in Adelaide, trained as a professional musician in New York, and became a clarinet soloist equally adept at the classics and jazz. She now lives in Zurich with her husband, a musician and member of the Pro Arte Quintet.

"You can't help being absorbed by a woman who was so misunderstood," she says. She sees Sitwell as the classic example of the rejected child who was made to feel ugly and unwanted by her father, was subject to her mother's rages, and to a dreadful steel harness in which she was humiliatingly incarcerated as a child to treat curvature of the spine.

It was this upbringing that provided the clues, in Hunter's eyes, to the underlying meaning of the *Facade*

poems. Sitwell only discussed them technically, as "abstract patterns", but in letters to her friends she said: "I used to go nearly demented because of the lack of understanding..." Hunter has written her own interpretations of the poems, which will be published by Duckworth in September. In these commentaries she identifies allusions to Sitwell's mother, Lady Sitwell, as the wrathful "Black Mrs Behemoth", Henry Moat, the Sitwells' remarkable butler, as "Mr Belaker, the cocktail shaker", and as "Don Pasquito", the painter Wyndham Lewis in his Spanish mood — the man whose attentions during the



In rehearsal: Pamela Hunter prepares to perform *Facade*

sittings for her portrait grew so "threatening" that she refused to go on with them — "hence my portrait has no hands".

"These are only my interpretations," Hunter says. "But I hope they will make people think afresh about the poetry, which is largely unread these days. Her public image is the wrong one — that of an eccentric old witch who terrified people. Her real self is in the poetry." The BBC has made a film of Hunter's *Facade*, which will be transmitted in November.

In recreating so strange and rare a creature as Edith Sitwell, Hunter is reassured by the fact that on first seeing her performance Francis Sitwell declared: "That is my aunt."

Peter Lewis

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Dog days and puppy love

Something peculiar is happening to the Swedes: they have stopped going on about sex and serious film-making and are now being exceedingly boring about dogs.

Bureaucracy is to Sweden as *hella figura* is to Italy and an increase in dog-ownership (up by nearly 70 per cent on a decade ago) has highlighted the comprehensiveness of the Swedish canine laws.

Naturally, dogs are taxable — in Sweden there seems to be a tax on everything except breathing — but, in spite of this, there is no national health service for animals. Perhaps there would be if the dogs paid taxes (about £60 a year) out of their own earnings. So dog owners are let in for health insurance for their pet and even life insurance.

There is more to come: under Sweden's responsibility laws, dog owners are liable for any damage done by tooth and claw (I am rather in favour of this) so that if their dog is run over and killed by a car they must pay to get the dents out of it (the car not the dog). I am

not in favour of this: the Swedes they have stopped going on about sex and serious film-making and are now being exceedingly boring about dogs. Due to a surfeit of Ingmar Bergman films at an impressionable age, I am obsessed with the Swedish way of life, which I understand to be bureaucratic bleakness in a fight to the death with emotional instability. This was seen to advantage last week when 150 middle-class Swedish teenagers ran amok for four nights in Stockholm and social workers were immediately on the scene saying that the kids were bored and so were trying to make contact with the older generation.

The new Swedish devotion to dogs is running a predictable course. It would be unrealistic to expect Swedes to treat *Fido* with the debonair and casual attitude shown by the British towards anything with paws and a damp nose.

Swedes tend to over-react where their affections are concerned, so they take their dogs to dinner-parties, to work and out shopping. A recent survey (Sweden is very big on surveys) showed that one in three Swedes believes that dogs have as much significance (very Swedish, significance) as people. Nearly 10 per cent of the country's dog owners thought that "without a dog, I have nothing to live for". (Sweden is very big on the dramatic utterance too.)

The famous Swedish isolation-wish, as exemplified by Miss Garbo, has finally been put to flight by dogs. It figures: devote your emotional life to a dog and you will be spared the kind of hell that Swedish adults always seem to be giving each other, at least in Mr Bergman's movies.

The dog as emotional attachment is particularly Swedish. The dog as good mate used to be particularly British but I have noticed a trend towards the dog as aggressive alter ego.

As I walk in London's parks I see fewer waddly little mongrels and more dogs in wolves' clothing: threatening-looking Alsatians, Dobermanns and Rottweilers loping beside very mongrelly men.

I have a theory about this. Men are no longer allowed to display a natural nastiness; nowadays they are required to rustle up an omelette, change the baby's nappies and give up smoking. Since society disapproves of the mean and macho, they satisfy their need for manly display by parading around with the canine equivalent of Sylvester Stallone.

There is something odd about the sight of an eager-to-please young man, reeking of after-shave and wearing a designer windcheater, dragging a growling beast through the streets, but it is understandable. A case of love me, hate my dog.

charges come, then my heart goes out to these already disadvantaged children.

Perhaps someone should advise such foster mothers that, but for the convenience of being paid to bring up somebody else's child alongside their own in their own homes (as is often the case), they would have to go out into the big wide world to earn their livings — either of which is not usually available to the foster child's natural parent(s).

Can Mary Thornley imagine, I wonder, what it means to lose one's child, even for a short period, to another woman, through circumstances completely beyond one's control (such as mental illness)? If some unfortunate woman were not forced to resort to such action, many of the Mary Thornleys of this world would be out of a job.

There is a great need today for deeply caring foster mothers, who are capable of viewing their whole situation in the round.

Why not ask one such foster mother (which should not be difficult) and ask her to reply to the very shallow and blinkered views of Mary Thornley?

From Catherine M. Money, Chobham, Surrey
Diane Vaughan's research into the breakdown of marriage (Monday page, August 3) was spellbinding. I am sure it provoked many hours of introspection from many readers; but I wonder if, in spite of her lengthy research, there aren't fundamental weaknesses in her conclusions.

To suggest that anyone who pursues an interest which they enjoy and which does not actively involve their partner is on the slippery slope to divorce must surely be fallacious. At this time of year, thousands of women who may have spent years of their lives dedicated to their husbands, home and children, are reaching for adult education brochures with a view to learning about something in which they have long held an interest but have not been able to consider.

Are all these women now to recoil in horror because a latent skill in macramé will lead to the divorce courts? I think not. Just in case, however, I shall try to involve myself more deeply in the finer aspects of contract law with which my husband is fascinated, but whose charms have so far eluded me.

You don't have to share to care

TALKBACK

From Mrs S.C.J. Clare, Holmestrand Drive, Bailey, Hampshire

On the day on which you ran a story on the Kennedys (August 10), inventors of the famous *Clothes* mail order firm, explaining how they had had trouble with their new computer but are "now... over the hump", I received my order from them which I had placed five weeks before. Not only was it late arriving, but the parcel only contained two items, one of which I had not ordered at all, whilst an advice note explained that the remaining eight items I had ordered were "sold out".

My order had been in response to a "sale" catalogue, and had been posted within 24 hours of receipt. It would appear that it was ignored for some three weeks. What is more, their refund cheque,

which they claim is "in the post" is for considerably less than it should be, they having charged me for a jumper when (erroneously) sending a T-shirt.

May I suggest that I am now the one who has "the hump"?

From Mrs Judith Degen, Bellfield Avenue, Harrow Weald, Middlesex

As one who, but for the practical help and understanding of a relative, would have been in the same position as Shane's mother in Mary Thornley's article on fostering (Wednesday page, August 5), I was appalled at her hard and insensitive approach to the problem.

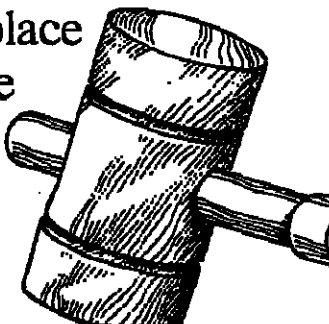
If hers is typical of the lack of understanding by fit and able foster mothers of the backgrounds from which their

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TIMES CLASSIFIED

More of what you're looking for.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Saturday section by a preview of the week ahead. Items for inclusion should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN

BOOKING KEY

★ Seats available
★ Returns only

THEATRE

LONDON

★ **THE ART OF SUCCESS:** Michael Kitchen as Hogarth in Nick Dear's excellent play about art, ambition and conscience. A transfer from Stratford.
Pit Theatre, Barbican Centre EC2 (01-626 0705). Tube: Barbican/Moorfields/S. Paul's. Aug 15-18, 7.30pm. Press night Aug 19 7.30pm. Then in repertory. £7.50.

★ **BLESS THE BRIDE:** Splendidly staged revival of Vivien Ely heart-warmer. Jan Hartley has a lovely day.
Sandra's Wells Theatre, Rosebery Avenue EC1 (01-278 8916). Tube: Angel. Mon-Sat 7.30-10.30pm, mats Thurs and Sat 3-6pm, £2-5.50.

★ **BRIGHTON BEACH MEMOIRS:** Neil Simon's vivid recollection of a Brooklyn childhood. Waves of emotion. Julie Covington joins the cast in an NT transfer.
Aldwych Theatre, Aldwych, WC2 (01-836 6404, 01-379 6233). Tube: Aldwych. Sat 8.30-10.45pm, mats Wed 3-5.15pm and Sat 5-7.15pm, £4.50-£13.50.

★ **THE CANTERBURY TALE:** Michael Bogdanov's cheerfully bawdy version of bearded tales.
Princes of Wales Theatre, Coventry Street, W1 (01-839 5987). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Sat 8pm, £2-5.50.

★ **COURT IN THE ACT:** Gorgeous Gabrielle Drake acts Michael Denison and dazzles Lee Montague in this genial 1912 French farce.
Phoenix Theatre, Charing Cross Road, WC2 (01-826 2294). Tube: Tottenham Court Road. Mon-Fri 8-10.20pm, Sat 8.30-10.45pm, mats Thurs 3-5.20pm and Sat 5-7.20pm, £2-12.50.

★ **FOLLIES:** Sondheim's musical, in London at last, has Diana Riggs and Julie McKenzie leading a starry cast.
Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2 (01-379 5989). Tube: Holborn/Tottenham Court Road. Mon-Fri 7.45-10.15pm, mats Wed and Sat 3-5.30pm, £10-22.00.

★ **AN INSPECTOR CALLS:** Tom Baker and Pauline Jameson in Priestley's evergreen about guilt among the gentry.
Westminster Theatre, Palace Street, SW1 (01-824 0233). Tube: Victoria. Tues-Fri 7.45-10.15pm, Sat 8.15-10.45pm, mats Wed and Thurs 2-5.30pm, Sat 5-7.30pm, £2-11.50.

★ **KISS ME KATE:** After its national tour the RSC production opens in town with Paul Jones and Nicola McAuliffe.
Old Vic Theatre, Waterloo Road, SE1 (01-828 7616). Tube: Waterloo. Mon-Fri 7.30-10.30pm, Sat 7.45-10.45pm, mats Wed 2.30-5.30pm and Sat 4-7pm, £2-17.50.

FILMS

★ Also on national release
★ Advance booking possible

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The adventures of an immigrant mouse in New York, relayed in sturdy, old-fashioned humour by Jerry Bruckheimer and John Muschler. (81 min). Cannon Baywater (01-229 4149). Progs 1.15, 3.30, 5.45, 8.00, 10.15. Sat 1.15, 3.30, 5.45, 8.00, 10.15. Sun 1.15, 3.30, 5.45, 8.00, 10.15.

★ **THE ARISTOCATS (U):** Re-issue of Disney Studio's 1970 cartoon about a cat family under threat from an avian predator. An episodic story, but the voice characterizations (by Phil Harris, Hermine Baddeley and Eva Gabor) are lively.
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★ **BLACK WIDOW (15):** A homicidal psychopath kills several wealthy husbands and is investigated by the Justice Department.
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★ **UP ON THE ROOF:** Three steps down memory lane, 1975, 1980, 1985, as five students learn to use their own and co-ops of adult life. Clever performances.
Apollo Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (01-437 8693). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Thurs 8-10.45pm, Fri and Sat 8.30-11.15pm, mats Fri and Sat 5-7.45pm, £4-12.50.

★ **WHEN I WAS A GIRL I USED TO SCREAM AND SHOUT:** Dawn French stars as a young girl entering the remarkable world of Scottish sex. Generally successful transfer from the West.
Whitehall Theatre, Whitehall, SW1 (01-830 7765, 01-379 6565). Tube: Charing Cross/Embankment. Mon-Fri 8-10.15pm, mats Wed 3-5.45-10.15pm, Sat 5-8pm, £7.50-£13.50.

★ **JEAN DE FLORENTE (PG):** A comedy about a young man's version of Marcel Proust's novel about Provincial life in the 1920s; with Yves Montand and Daniel Auteuil as villagers at the head of the parade with General Duroy over a plot of land. Claude Berri directs (121 min).
Cannon Baker Street (01-499 3737). Progs 1.15, 3.30, 5.45, 8.00, 10.15.

★ **THE MAGIC TOYSHOW (15):** Self-conscious and hermetic adaptation of Angela Carter's story about three children sent to live with their sister under a puppet master. With Tom Bell and Caroline Williams, directed by David Wheatley (107 min).
St Camden Place (01-495 3443). Progs 1.15, 3.30, 5.45, 8.00, 10.15. Sat 1.15, 3.30, 5.45, 8.00, 10.15.

★ **THE MAN FROM MAJORCA (15):** The Swedish judicial system comes under attack in this tense thriller from Bo Widerberg, director of *Enya Madigan* (105 min).
Cannon Baker Street (01-499 3737). Progs 1.15, 3.30, 5.45, 8.00, 10.15.

★ **PEE-WEE'S BIG ADVENTURE (U):** Pee-Wee is a child in an adult's body, in pursuit of his bliss. With comic Paul Reubens as the questing hero.
Screen-On-The-Green (01-226 5520). Progs 2.00, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45, 10.15. Sat 2.00, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45, 10.15. Sun 2.00, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45, 10.15.

★ **POLICE ACADEMY IV: CITIZENS ON PATROL (PG):** Further lame adventures of the oddball police force from the hit comedy of 1984 with Steve Guttenberg, Bubba Smith and Michael Winslow. Directed by Jim Drake (87 min).
Cannon Baker Street (01-499 3737). Progs 1.15, 3.30, 5.45, 8.00, 10.15.

★ **RADIO DAYS (PG):** Woody Allen's sweet, delicate tapestry of Brooklyn families, broadcasters and Manhattanites sharing hopes and dreams at the end of the 1930s. With Rita Kohn, Diane West and Seth Green (89 min).
Cannon Baker Street (01-499 3737). Progs 1.15, 3.30, 5.45, 8.00, 10.15.

★ **THE TRAVEL TRAVEL (15):** A comedy about a young man's version of Marcel Proust's novel about Provincial life in the 1920s; with Yves Montand and Daniel Auteuil as villagers at the head of the parade with General Duroy over a plot of land. Claude Berri directs (121 min).
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★ **THE MAGIC TOYSHOW (15):** Self-conscious and hermetic adaptation of Angela Carter's story about three children sent to live with their sister under a puppet master. With Tom Bell and Caroline Williams, directed by David Wheatley (107 min).
St Camden Place (01-495 3443). Progs 1.15, 3.30, 5.45, 8.00, 10.15. Sat 1.15, 3.30, 5.45, 8.00, 10.15.

★ **THE MAN FROM MAJORCA (15):** The Swedish judicial system comes under attack in this tense thriller from Bo Widerberg, director of *Enya Madigan* (105 min).
Cannon Baker Street (01-499 3737). Progs 1.15, 3.30, 5.45, 8.00, 10.15.

★ **PEE-WEE'S BIG ADVENTURE (U):** Pee-Wee is a child in an adult's body, in pursuit of his bliss. With comic Paul Reubens as the questing hero.
Screen-On-The-Green (01-226 5520). Progs 2.00, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45, 10.15. Sat 2.00, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45, 10.15. Sun 2.00, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45, 10.15.

★ **POLICE ACADEMY IV: CITIZENS ON PATROL (PG):** Further lame adventures of the oddball police force from the hit comedy of 1984 with Steve Guttenberg, Bubba Smith and Michael Winslow. Directed by Jim Drake (87 min).
Cannon Baker Street (01-499 3737). Progs 1.15, 3.30, 5.45, 8.00, 10.15.

★ **RADIO DAYS (PG):** Woody Allen's sweet, delicate tapestry of Brooklyn families, broadcasters and Manhattanites sharing hopes and dreams at the end of the 1930s. With Rita Kohn, Diane West and Seth Green (89 min).
Cannon Baker Street (01-499 3737). Progs 1.15, 3.30, 5.45, 8.00, 10.15.

★ **THE TRAVEL TRAVEL (15):** A comedy about a young man's version of Marcel Proust's novel about Provincial life in the 1920s; with Yves Montand and Daniel Auteuil as villagers at the head of the parade with General Duroy over a plot of land. Claude Berri directs (121 min).
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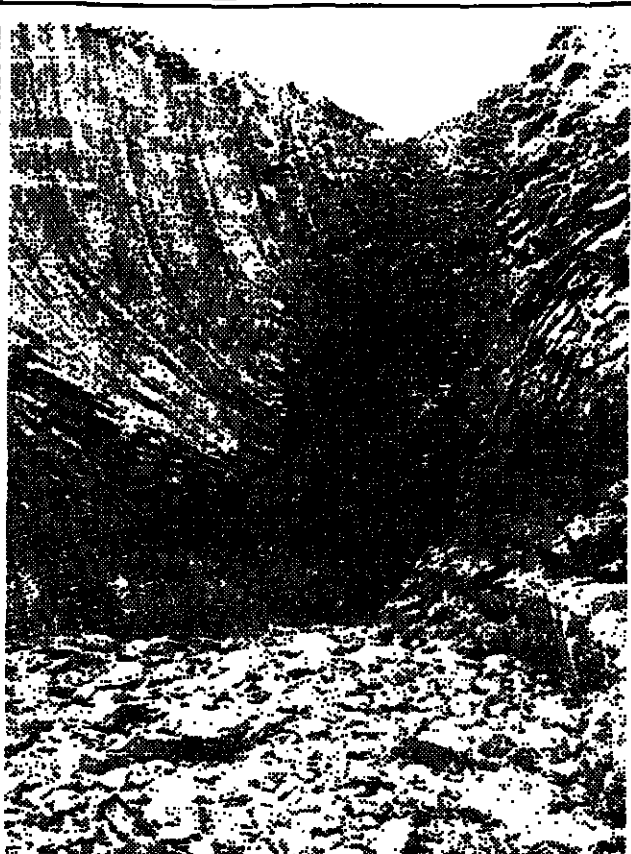
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The island of Staffa has long been an inspiration to artists. Mendelssohn was allegedly so moved by the island's cathedral-like Finglas Cave (pictured above) that the stirring opening bars of the Hebrides Overture came to him immediately.

Now two contemporary artists, Ian McKeever and Thomas Joshua Cooper, have followed in this distinguished tradition. They were commissioned to visit the island, usually inhabited only by colonies of cormorants and puffins and a few cattle, to record their impressions.

Cooper, whose previous photographs have been taken in similar places has made a characteristically contemplative body of work. McKeever, who normally paints on blown-up landscape photographs, produced an enormous tableau. Their Staffa Project began an international tour today at Harris Museum and Art Gallery, Market Square, Preston (0772-58248), Mon to Sat, 10-5pm, free, until September 26.

★ **ODEON HAYMARKET (01-930 2738):** Progs 1.15, 3.45, 6.15, 8.45.

★ **SOMETHING WILD (15):** An insatiable lady takes a yuppie for a joyride, then her ex-con husband turns up as a villain. Includes rock music and thriller binges with good things and trendy music, but needs a pair of scissors. With Jeff Daniels, Melanie Lynskey and Ray Liotta (113 min).
Cannon Baker Street (01-930 2738). Progs 1.15, 3.45, 6.15, 8.45, 10.15.

★ **MARK SPRINGER:** Once the enfant terrible of the much-missed Rip Rig and Panic, pianist Springer performs Three Stream duets with the viola of Sarah Sarraf. Riverside Studios, Cnsp Road, London W4 (01-748 3344), 8pm, £4.50.

★ **ARTURO SANDOVAL:** Virtuoso Cuban trumpeter and his band. Ronnie Scott's Club, 47 Firth Street, London W1 (01-439 0747), 9.30pm, £8 (members £2).

★ **STEVE ROSS:** First celebrated at New York's Algonquin Hotel, this young singer and pianist directs in Porter, Coward and Sondheim. Ritz Hotel, Piccadilly, London W1 (01-493 8181), 11pm, £10.

★ **TOOTS & THE MAYTALS:** Frederick "Toots" Hibbert, the Jamaican singer, is now coming the world "reggae" now employs his daughters Melodie, Lela and Janee as his backing vocalists. Gardeners Centre, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton (0273 685861), 7.15pm, £2.

★ **THE OYSTER BAND:** A week of varied entertainments, celebrating the increasing interest in folk and

★ **ALL VIVALDI:** With the Vivaldi Concertos under Joseph Pilsbury. The Vivaldi Concerto Op 4 No 6 from *La Stravaganza*, Violin Concerto Op 3 No 6 from *L'Esro Armenico*, the Major Violin Concerto known as *L'Amoroso*, another Violin Concerto, in G minor, and much else.

★ **BARCELONA:** Sit Sit London (0252 10298), Mon-Fri 8-10.15pm, £2-5.50.

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★ **THE TRAVEL TR**

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Gulf
critons
take
blame

MONDAY AUGUST 17 1987

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

(Change on week)

FT 30 Share

1785.3 (+58.4)

FT-SE 100

2295.4 (+69.2)

Bargains

38119 (57422)

USM (Datastream)

210.78 (+6.96)

THE POUND

(Change on week)

US dollar

1.5890 (+0.0235)

W German mark

2.9770 (+0.0190)

Trade-weighted

72.5 (+0.5)

US NOTEBOOK

American dream on the edge of crisis

From Maxwell Newton
New York

The appalling trade figures for July indicate the irreconcilable conflict between the American appetite for economic growth and the nation's inability to save sufficiently to finance that growth.

The Federal Reserve is now moving into a head-on conflict with the force of economic growth. In July, while industrial production rose a strong 0.8 per cent, all the monetary aggregates recorded negative real growth. So far this year, all three monetary aggregates have shown negative real growth.

It is this unprecedented collapse of monetary growth that has supported the dollar and may continue to support the currency, despite the abysmal trade figures.

The Fed's policy has hit inflation hard. In July, the producer price index rose 0.2 per cent, the second smallest monthly increase this year. This policy is also no doubt largely responsible for the success of the Treasury auctions last week, when the sales went much better than the bond bears had expected.

Even the oil price is weakening markedly and further falls are expected in the light of emerging Opec over-production.

But the rise of 0.8 per cent in retail sales last month, after a rise of 1.4 per cent in June, with all of the acceleration due to higher car purchases, points to the chronic over-consumption that is driving the US deeper and deeper into debt.

With no leadership from Congress or the president on fiscal reform, the nation continues to drift towards a crisis, the seemingly certain outcome of years of over-consumption.

Analysts observing that between the first and second quarter of 1987 the average monthly trade deficit (even after adding in previously uncounted exports to Canada) rose 13 per cent, have forecast another dollar crisis this year.

The only barrier to such an event is the Fed's policy. This year it has drastically reduced the incremental supply of dollars to the global financial system.

Mr Alan Greenspan is being given a sort of orientation course by Mr Paul Volcker, who is still working at the Fed. The new chairman will need all the guidance available as he is certain to face an early and severe test of his mettle.

The Fed's strategy this year has been to apply continuing steady downward pressure on monetary growth, while denying it is doing any such thing.

At the heart of the Fed's policy are two principal priorities — a stable dollar within a stable global currency market and a crushing of inflation.

The policy has certainly produced good results. Until Friday, the dollar was trading back where it was in January and the rise in commodity prices had been reversed. Wages growth remained minimal, even lower than last year.

But while America continues to give the ultimate priority to economic growth and over-consumption, the nation remains on the edge of crisis.

No clearer example could be given of the contrast between dreams and reality than the co-existence of the worst balance of payments crisis in the nation's history and the biggest stock market boom.

Government told public industries are 'run on the cheap'

State chiefs in pay revolt

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Government risks a revolt by chairman of nationalized industries over what most consider to be unjustifiably low salaries.

Ministers have been told they are paying only half the "rate for the job" in comparison with private sector salaries.

The chairmen have become even more disgruntled after the 21.9 per cent pay increase MPs awarded themselves last month. Top nationalized industry salaries have risen by only 6 per cent to 8 per cent in recent years.

Privatization, which has led to huge pay rises for chairmen and directors plus private sector perks such as share options, has highlighted the gap. "One state chief said: 'When a chairman gets a rise of £30,000 or £40,000 once his

corporation is sold into private hands it becomes clear that the country is getting its big public organizations run on the cheap."

Mr Jim Driscoll, director of the Nationalized Industries Chairman's Group, now down to 15 members from a peak of 22, said: "There is a growing head of steam on our side and it seems there will need to be a collective approach at some stage."

With few exceptions, the salary for a full-time nationalized industry chairman is less than £80,000 a year. A job with equivalent responsibility in the private sector commands at least £150,000.

Of even greater concern, says the NIGC, is the depressing effect that low chairmen's salaries has on those of other board members and directors

and the subsequent difficulty in recruiting top quality people.

At the Post Office, where the retiring chairman, Sir Ron Dearing, is paid less than £75,000, six of the 10 board members were paid less than £55,000 and three were paid less than £65,000. At British Telecom, three years after privatization, Mr Ian Vallance, the new chief executive, is paid £153,651. Sir George Jefferson, the chairman, received £136,338 and five other directors are paid between £90,000 and £115,000.

Another glaring example, says the chairmen, is that of the energy industries. Sir Denis Rooke at British Gas is now paid £110,000 while Sir Philip Jones and Lord Marshall, who run the much bigger electricity distribution and generation sectors, are paid less than £78,000.

Irritation over salaries surfaced recently at the annual report press conference of British Coal. Sir Robert Haslam, the new chairman, is the top nationalized industry earner at £145,000, a figure he said was less than he earned in his old job at ICL. Sir Kenneth Couzens, the deputy chairman, said: "The country is getting this job done very cheaply."

Wide variations between chairmen's salaries dates from 1980 when the Prime Minister decided to exclude their pay from the Top Salaries Review Body.

Chairmen's salaries in Nationalized Industries

| | 1987 | 1986 |
|---|----------|---------|
| British Coal (Sir Robert Haslam) | £145,000 | £98,512 |
| British Steel (Sir Robert Scheybal) | £122,258 | £74,707 |
| Post Office (Sir Ron Dearing) | £74,578 | £70,853 |
| British Nuclear Fuels (Sir Christopher Harding) | £69,700 | £66,985 |
| British Rail (Sir Robert Reid) | £78,822 | £73,258 |
| CEEB (Lord Marshall) | £76,549 | £71,653 |
| EEC Council (Sir Philip Jones) | £77,538 | £76,748 |
| British Shipbuilders (Sir John Lister) | £65,000 | £63,636 |
| Rover Group (Mr Graham Day) | £197,095 | £75,000 |

Some industries have had a change of chairman in the two years.

Privatized industries

BAA (Sir Norman Payne)

British Gas (Sir Denis Rooke)

Rolls-Royce (Sir Francis Tombs)

BA (Lord King)

British Telecom (Sir George Jefferson)

* State-controlled * Part-time

Touche may liquidate four investment trusts

By Lawrence Lever

Touche Remnant, one of the leading fund management groups in Britain, is planning to overhaul its £2.5 billion investment trust operations.

At least four of the 11 investment trusts it manages — with net assets between £500 million — are expected to be substantially, if not fully, liquidated.

The proposals have been accelerated because of a takeover bid for the £230 million TR Pacific Basin investment trust from Thornton Management. Thornton is expected to issue its offer document this week.

Touche Remnant is owned by 10 of the 11 investment trusts it manages. Last month it dismissed Mr Peter Gray, its managing director, after a boardroom upheaval.

In response to Thornton's bid for TR Pacific Basin, it is formulating proposals that allow shareholders in the trust to realize the net asset value of their stakes.

These proposals will enable shareholders to liquidate their

holdings at their own pace by retaining, at least for the time being, the existing structure of the TR Pacific Basin investment trust.

Lord Remnant, the chairman of Touche Remnant, says the proposals are to be put to all 11 investment trusts. "The stance we are taking with TR Pacific Basin will be made available to all the other boards," he says.

Leading shareholders in at least four Touche Remnant investment trusts — TR Pacific Basin, TR North American, TR Australia and TR Natural Resources — appear keen to liquidate their holdings. Together these four trusts own 29.2 per cent of Touche Remnant.

Thornton Management is aiming to scupper the plans for TR Pacific Basin by offering shareholders just over 97 per cent of the net asset value of their holdings.

The list of nominee shareholders of TR Pacific Basin shows that the Merchant Navy Officers Pension Fund

has increased its stake in the trust since May 31 to just under 5 per cent.

Also increasing its holding since that date is British Empire Securities and General Trust — an investment trust in which the MNOFF has a stake of more than 23 per cent.

The MNOFF has also built up a stake of about 6 per cent in the TR Technology Investment Trust. Together with Ensign Trust, also managed by Mr Musson, the MNOFF has a stake of about 9 per cent in another Touche trust — Law Debenture Corp.

Mr Geoffrey Musson of the MNOFF, who is also a director of TR Property Investment Trust, says: "I have never felt that there is an easy way into Touche Remnant. I am not aggressive towards Touche Remnant but I am aggressive about upholding the value of our own situations."

The parent company of Thornton Management is the Jersey registered Thornton & Co.

Conran clamp on bid talk

By Our City Staff

The shutters have come down at the Storehouse high street empire which is being stalked by Mountleigh, the property company chaired by Mr Tony Clegg.

Sir Terence Conran, the Storehouse chairman, said yesterday that the company would be making no further

comment on the takeover speculation unless a bid actually materialized.

"Every paper has now had its bash," Sir Terence said. "We are not going to make any further comment unless there is a bid."

While the Press may be starved of further comment from Storehouse, the com-

pany is accelerating its rolling investor-relations programme, briefing institutional shareholders on the state and strategy of Storehouse.

Mr Jim Power of Storehouse said that meetings between the company and its shareholders had been very positive.

USM REVIEW

Market weathers the storm

By Michael Clark

Black Thursday and Grim Friday, which saw £25 billion wiped from share values, will take a long time to fade in the minds of most stock market traders. But it will have had special significance for those dealers on the Unlisted Securities Market who, since its formation seven years ago, must have often wondered how it would stand up to a prolonged bear market or sudden dramatic fall.

"There will be a bloodbath when the USM hits a bear market," is just one of the harrowing comments made frequently over the years by dealers and fund managers alike when arguing against investing in the USM.

But the feeling among most market-men immediately after the recent shake-out was that the USM had successfully weathered the storm.

This view was supported last week by a survey of the damage by Mr Geoffrey Douglas, a USM analyst, and his team at Hoare Govett, the broker. It revealed that the two-day fall had reduced the size of the USM by 10 per cent, valuing the total worth of the companies quoted on it at just less than £8 billion.

Mr Douglas reckons the Chancellor's action in adding 1 percentage point to base rates before most experts even

realized a problem existed in the economy ensured that the resulting purge was relatively mild. There is evidence to show that share prices on the USM were able to put up more of a resistance to the sellers than their fully-quoted counterparts. But the knock-on effect of the main market on the USM always takes a little longer to filter through. According to Mr Douglas, the FT-All Share Index was showing a fall of 2.2 per

cent on Thursday with the USM index down a mere 1 per cent. The following day the main market had lost a further 1.8 per cent, while the USM's fall had accelerated to 3.1 per cent.

Mr Douglas points out that there are several technical reasons for the USM's resilience compared with the main market. He says the USM has to be regarded as a longer-term market and, with an average free capital of £7.8 million, it would be difficult for institutional investors to trade out stock because it is virtually impossible to deal in size and would be completely counter-productive to the share prices concerned.

Hoare Govett's own small companies index outperformed the FT-All Share index



Losers and winners on the pay ladder (clockwise from top left): Lord Marshall, Sir Ron Dearing, Sir George Jefferson and Sir Denis Rooke

M0 set to hit top of target

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The continued credit surge in the economy will be the main focus for the markets this week, with the Bank of England due to publish a worrying set of money supply figures on Thursday.

They are expected to show that bank lending has continued to rise rapidly. The Government's narrow money measure, M0, will also move towards the top of its 2 to 6 per cent target range.

Bank lending is expected to have increased by about £3 billion last month, after the £3.9 billion increase in June.

But if the strength of lending of May and June, when it recorded a 33 per cent rise on the corresponding period a year earlier, continues, then the July figure would show a seasonally-adjusted increase well above £4 billion.

The Bank of England cited the strong rise in credit as the reason for the rise in base rates. A rise of 1 per cent or more for M0, which would take its 12-month rate of growth above 5 per cent, is expected.

The City, caught unawares by the 1 percentage point rise in base rates on August 6, and by last week's relatively well-behaved economic statistics, is likely to approach Thursday's money supply numbers cautiously.

The retail sales figures for July, published today, are expected to show a smaller increase in sales volume than the 3.2 per cent June rise. But even a 0.5 per cent increase

would put sales 6 per cent above their level a year earlier.

The July public sector borrowing requirement, published alongside second quarter gross domestic product figures, is expected to show a repayment by the public sector of more than £500 million.

The Government's finances will have been helped by the £480 million proceeds of the BAA sale and by strong corporate tax payments.

Kleinwort Grieson, the broker, predicts that the flat trend for the PSBR for the first four months of the financial year will lead to a substantial undershoot in the full-year borrowing requirement, compared with the Chancellor's £4 billion target.

Such an undershoot could result in what City economists see as the second leg of the policy-tightening implied by the base rate rise this month.

James Capel, in his *UK Economic Assessment*, published today, says: "If the Government is truly worried about the mix and pace of domestic demand, then the appropriate response should be a further tightening of fiscal policy and the shelving of any tax cuts planned for next March."

An undershoot of this year's £4 billion PSBR target could force the Chancellor to announce a target for next year no greater than this year's outturn, even though this would cut borrowing to below his desired minimum level of 1 per cent of GDP.

Debut for Greenspan

Dr Alan Greenspan will tomorrow chair his first meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee since taking over as Federal Reserve Board chairman.

With US economic growth proceeding at a stronger pace than many analysts had expected, bringing with it signs of inflationary pressure, there is some pressure on the FOMC to signal a tightening of monetary policy. But the strength of the dollar since the world economic summit in Venice effectively rules that out at present.

Splitting CEBG for sale 'will cut efficiency'

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

Separating ownership of the national grid and England's main power stations would cut efficiency and could endanger electricity supplies in bad weather, Lord Marshall, chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, will argue in his attempt to avoid the CEBG being split for privatizing the electricity industry.

Opponents of the CEBG's continued monopoly have argued that separating the national grid from the CEBG is the key to introducing the extra competition wanted by Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Energy Secretary. It would open the way for competing base load generating companies to supply the area boards or for combined regional generating and distribution companies.

Lord Marshall, however, will stress the advantages of integrating the power stations and power transmission through the grid.

The CEBG argues that the ability of system engineers operating the national grid to order power stations to stop and start operations, according to demand and relative efficiency, allows the system to operate with only 20 per cent excess capacity, less than any other system in Europe, without endangering supplies.

When the original national grid operated separately be-

fore reorganization and integration, excess capacity was nearer 100 per cent.

The CEBG will also point out that if there were competing suppliers, efficient operation of the network transmission system would probably need complex contracts and might lead to some cost-plus charging.

Ownership of the power stations by regional boards, on the other hand, would undermine the merit-order system used by the national grid,

which ensures that supplies meet demand in order of power station efficiency.

Mr Parkinson has appointed independent consultants to advise him on a series of issues — including technical efficiency — about the future shape of the electricity industry, which he wishes to decide in principle by the end of the year before privatization.

The crucial arguments will probably be conducted during September and October.

The CEBG is anxious to remain in its present form, arguing that a degree of competition may be achieved by other means.

Morgan lawyers in Guinness talks

By Our City Staff

Morgan Grenfell is understood to be negotiating with lawyers representing the Crown Prosecution Service over the Metropolitan Police Fraud Squad's wish to interview current and former Morgan executives.

Mr Michael Pescod of Slaughter & May, solicitor for Morgan Grenfell, is believed to have met lawyers from the CPS last week.

Morgan is understood to be concerned — particularly in the case of present executives — about the way the information they give may be used.

Morgan Grenfell was the merchant bank adviser to Guinness during its £2.7 billion takeover of the Distillers drinks company.

It resigned its position after the Department of Trade investigation which led to the departure of three key executives — Mr Christopher Reeves, Mr Graham Walsh

and Mr Roger Seelig. All three are being advised by their own solicitors.

The Crown Prosecution Service is advising the Metropolitan Police Fraud Squad which is conducting its own investigation into Guinness separately from the original Department of Trade inquiry.

The Fraud Squad wants to interview all three former Morgan Grenfell executives. However, there are also current Morgan Grenfell employees who may be able to assist the police in their inquiries. These are believed to be administrative and secretarial staff.

So far, the only charges brought by the police concern the alleged destruction of documents against Mr Ernest Saunders, the former Guinness chairman.

Mr Saunders, who has been remanded on bail, will appear before Bow Street magistrates in London early next month.

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- * No interest in the first year
- * Low start mortgages
- * Advances up to £500,000
- * Non-status/No proof of income
- * Fixed rate mortgages
- * Pension Mortgages

Funds are strictly limited so ring now.

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Marchmain

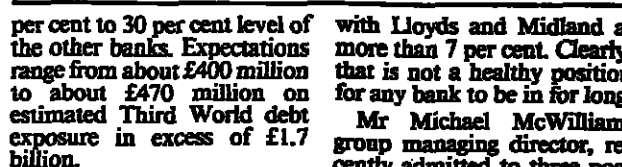
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Licensed Credit Broker

Standard shares ride high as profits head for a fall

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Change on week | Gross divi- dend |
|---------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 92.4m | Astra | 182 | +1 | 3 |
| 535.5m | Alliance | 210½ | +½ | 34 |



| INVESTMENT TRUSTS | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------|----------------------|
| Div Yld % | P/E | Capitalization \$ | Company | Price on Friday | Chg on week | Gross div pays | Div Yld % | P/E | Capitalization \$ |
| 1.9 | 64.8 | 40.9m | Greenstar | 507 | +6 | 2.7 | 0.5 | | 166.2m |
| 3.2 | 41.2 | 22.0m | Gresham House | 535 | +10 | 7.4 | 1.4 | 43.2 | 967.0m |

| Company | Price last Friday | Change on week | Gross earnings per share | Div Yield % | P/E |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------|
| City Of Lon and N. Dean | 87 1/8 | + 1/8 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 36.7 |
| | 199 1/2 | + 1/2 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 59.9 |

By Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

Among clothing stores, 77 per cent forecast increased August sales.

tion by 1991. Discounting inflation, this indicates real growth of 22 per cent over the next five years. DIV and the

World bond markets split into two blocs

The investment decisions of Japanese funds with respect to the US bond market carry strong implications for all those bond markets which take their lead from America. The evidence this year is that the British gilts market is not among these. British investors, who have become used to measuring the fundamental value in gilts with reference to the value available in US Treasury bonds have

been following the wrong trail. The table shows that gilt yields have tracked much more closely the yields on West German Federal government bonds since the Louvre agreement.

normal interest rate. The exchange mechanism of the EMS or not? The foreign exchanges are judging the political impetus behind coalescence of British and European interests as so powerful that they are monitoring sterling primarily in relation to the other EMS currencies, and especially the mark, than the dollar. The average bond yield differential between Britain

[illegible]

| | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|-----|---|----|------------------|
| 11,160.00 | American Express | 225 | + | 2 | |
| 34.44 | Anglo | 191 | + | 1 | 27 17 48 |
| 24.00 | Bank of Montreal | 44 | - | 11 | 0 2 17 |
| 1,000.00 | Bank of Montreal Arrow | 252 | + | 1 | 1 1 20 |
| 210.00 | Chartered | 637 | + | 4 | 10 3 18 26 16 25 |
| 124.50 | Daily Mail | 540 | + | 8 | 89 0 22 22 |
| 19.50 | Deutsche Bank | 41 | - | 1 | 85 0 24 84 |
| 262.75 | English Trust | 122 | - | 1 | 8 1 1 |
| 301.00 | Electra | 235 | + | 3 | 1 0 14 |
| 97.40 | Equity | 34 | + | 1 | 23 19 19 |
| 26.25 | Exploration | 240 | + | 10 | 3 4 |
| 95.70 | Franklin Templeton | 211 | - | 1 | 15 1 13 29 |
| 10.00 | General | 10 | + | 1 | 1 1 1 1 |
| 135.50 | GT Management | 286 | - | 7 | 6 5 24 |
| 37.70 | Guoco Durand | 245 | + | 3 | 4 4 14 34 |
| 100.00 | International Admin | 34 | + | 3 | 3 4 1 1 |
| 110.10 | ICI | 299 | + | 29 | 12 3 4 4 12 |
| 403.30 | ICI | 644 | + | 31 | 26 7 4 13 20 21 |
| 237.10 | ICI | 550 | + | 4 | 6 9 13 20 21 |
| 292.30 | ICI | 578 | + | 7 | 8 8 7 |
| 292.30 | M & G | 580 | + | 8 | 1 0 19 |
| 448.50 | Mercantile House | 583 | + | 8 | 1 0 19 |
| 250.00 | Minerva New Court | 240 | + | 3 | 13 0 4 15 20 |
| 100.00 | United Bank | 100 | + | 1 | 1 1 1 1 |

[illegible][illegible]

Staff shortage hits Liverpool despite 20% jobless rate

A company which had just secured a large aviation contract in the US was having difficulty finding skilled mach-

Footwear imports step up

There was a 15 per cent increase in overtime work in British factories during March. Although employment overall was marginally down 2,300.

JW Spear cuts half-time pretax loss

LDH GROUP: Dividend 10.65

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Woolworth aims for top spot with £150m expansion drive

By Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

Mr Geoffrey Mulcahy, group chief executive of Woolworth Holdings, would not be drawn at the weekend on what interest Woolworth might have in any part of Sir Terence Conran's Storehouse. Instead he disclosed new expansion moves which this year will pump about £150 million into store investment. Annual investment also looks likely to continue at a similar level.

Mr Mulcahy said: "It is a very exciting time for the group. There is a lot happening and the trouble we have taken over getting strategy well thought through and putting the right management in place is really paying off."

"Size is not the object but we can be much bigger. The idea is to have a group of retail businesses which are each specialists and market leaders — and highly profitable."

But on Storehouse he declined comment, although he did remark: "All the rumours surrounding us were at least a compliment to Woolworth and its management abilities."

The group, which includes the B & Q DIY chain and the Comet electrical stores as well as the Woolworth high street chain, has opened or refurbished more than 1 million square feet of sales space in the six months to July, said Mr Mulcahy. By the end of the financial year this will have



Specialist touch: Geoffrey Mulcahy outside a Superdrug store, part of his growing empire

risen to 2.5 million square feet involving more than 150 stores, more than 16 per cent of the total group store space.

A rapid expansion of the Superdrug high street drug-store chain, bought in March for £244 million, is now going on, with more than 60 new stores planned to open before the year end.

Most will be developed separately but 10 will be created by taking a Woolworth high street store and carving it in two, with Woolworth and Superdrug going into separate units with their own facades

and entrances. But existing Woolworth shops will be used only where they clearly fit the retailing criteria for the drug stores.

At the end of last week the group expansion programme reached what Mr Mulcahy regards as another important milestone with the opening of a Charlie Brown autocentre in Bury, Greater Manchester.

It is the first to combine the retail strategy of B & Q in autocentres — there are five of these — and that of the largely Yorkshire-based Charlie Brown car parts centres. The

42 Charlie Brown outlets were bought for £19.2 million last March.

All the autocentres will go under the Charlie Brown banner and a rapid increase is planned by 1990. The aim is to take a "significant" share of the £5.6 billion market in such things as tyres and exhausts together with servicing and vehicle valeting. About 200 autocentres are envisaged.

Sixteen Comet showrooms have opened or been relocated since February and another 11 new outlets are expected to

come on stream by the year end.

The two hundredth Comet store should open at Barking, Essex, next month. The openings will include six prototype Fitch-designed new concept Comets, the first due to be launched in October.

Two more Kidstores aimed at the child market are planned for the autumn to add to the London stores in Ealing and Lewisham. Woolworth is already market leader in toys.

B & Q, already clear market leader in DIY with about a fifth of the market, is still expanding rapidly, with 20 new stores opened so far this year. There are about 200 outlets now and by the end of this month nearly half will be using electronic point of sale equipment with its great gain in stock control to reduce warehousing to a minimum.

A big slice of the investment spending is going on B & Q which could have about 350 outlets eventually. Verdict, the retail consultant, has predicted the chain will be Britain's biggest single retailer by 1990.

Woolworth is finding new ways to use its large amount of high street space. Among a number of property developments, one large Woolworth store with an extensive stock room at Southampton is being turned into a £30 million shopping mall, a scheme in which Shearwater Developments is also involved.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Interest rate signal at the start of pay round

Last week's figures on average earnings from the Department of Employment were greeted by the City with some relief. It was not that they were good — they were just not any worse — and to market makers for whom everything is either a buy or a sell that was good enough.

Latest news from the pay databank of the Confederation of British Industry, however, makes rather more sober reading. Since the fall in settlements in manufacturing in the second half of last year there has been a definite pick up in the first six months of this year. From a low point in the fourth quarter of last year of 4.8 per cent the average settlement rose to 5 per cent in the first quarter and an estimated 5.3 per cent in the second. This is still well below the settlements of 6-6½ per cent recorded in every quarter during 1984, 1985 and the first half of 1986, but depending on productivity growth it could nevertheless threaten competitiveness and employment.

High pay settlements remain one of the unsolved problems of Lawsonomics. The Budget incentives for profit-related pay may work a miracle by linking pay levels more strongly to economic performance, but for the moment Britain is still stuck with a labour market which responds only slowly and uncertainly to changes in economic conditions. In these circumstances the present level of settlements must be treated as a warning signal. As the Bank of England made clear in its *Quarterly Bulletin* last week, pay was one of the factors behind the decision to raise interest rates, and if there are further signs of acceleration that is bound to argue in favour of keeping the monetary hatches battened down.

With a new pay round just beginning it is particularly important that industry receives the right signals about the Chancellor's monetary and exchange rate policy. Mr Lawson is anxious not to undermine industry's competitiveness by letting sterling rise too far but nor is he prepared to take risks with inflation by letting it slip too far either.

The rise in interest rates and subsequent recovery in the pound against the mark was enough to remind employers that high pay settlements would not be paid for by devaluation. Indeed if the US trade deficit for June persuades Japanese investors to switch their attention to non-US markets on any scale then sterling could test DM3 rather sooner than anyone expected.

The importance of the CBI figures is that they act as a leading indicator in a way which the Department of Employment's average earnings figures do not. The average earnings figures reflect all the settlements made in the year before the month to which they relate. The CBI figures on settlements

show the trend in wages and salaries to be paid in the year ahead.

The Department's earnings figures also include a large element of wage "drift" partly reflecting the buoyancy of the economy leading to high levels of overtime working.

The big conundrum is how far high pay settlements will go on being paid for by higher productivity which is still rising rapidly. Last week's figures showed a slight slowing down from an increase of 6.9 per cent in the year to May to 6.5 per cent in June which was reflected in a small acceleration in unit wage costs year on year from 1.2 per cent to 1.5 per cent. But this is still a very rapid rise in productivity by past standards and leaves unit costs rising by less than a third of the present rate in Germany. There is nothing wrong with high pay as such — so long as pay rises are earned by higher output.

Part of the increase in productivity is simply the effect of higher output. Higher demand enables companies to produce and sell more without increasing their workforce and so output per head rises.

But there is also evidence of an improvement in the underlying trend. According to the Bank the underlying increase in manufacturing productivity is now probably 3-4 per cent, about twice the rate in the 1970s.

If this continues then even if the cyclical element in productivity gains diminishes next year with a fall in the rate of growth, as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and others predict, then unit cost increases caused by high pay settlements could be manageable.

This line of thought leads productivity optimists like Credit Suisse First Boston to anticipate no increase in inflation next year above the 3½-4 per cent target for the end of this year.

There are, however, a lot of uncertainties. Economists usually assume that pay is determined by a trade-off between the modest financial benefit to the majority of employees of an increase in real wages and the large cost to a few of being made redundant. If this model approximates to reality then the resumption of growth in manufacturing jobs during May and June after several years of contraction, which was reported last week, will reduce the fear of unemployment and increase demands for bigger pay rises.

Rising pay increases and falling productivity, even if productivity growth remains high by historical standards, could be enough to nip the present high rate of growth in the bud. Hence the warning shot on interest rates.

Rodney Lord
Economics Editor

Future of GM site in balance

By Robert Rodwell

General Motors is expected to decide within the next six weeks whether to close one of the two Belfast factories operated by its Fisher Body arm and to concentrate production at the other.

The decision, if made, will prove particularly contentious since the factory is on the Adelaide Industrial Estate beside the Catholic job-short Andersonstown. The other site is in the more prosperous and strongly Loyalist Dundonald district on the eastern fringe of the city.

Fisher Body's stated intention, therefore, to transfer substantial numbers of its West Belfast workers to Dundonald if the plant is closed may be difficult to implement — particularly if shift work, meaning night travel, is involved.

About 120 workers have been made redundant at the West Belfast factory and a further 50 were temporarily laid off at Dundonald on Friday.

That is when Fisher Body hopes to introduce a passive restraint system into production to supersede conventional seat belts which Dundonald produces to supply all GM car assembly lines in Europe.

Difficulties in developing the passive restraint system have led to its production start-up being delayed.

The company and trade unions are to approach the Northern Ireland Industrial Development Board this week.

Cubans seek extensions on £85m debt to UK firms

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

A delegation of officials from debt-ridden Cuba has arrived in Britain to negotiate lengthy delays in the payment of up to £85 million the country owes British companies.

Whitehall officials are trying to identify the companies to prevent them accepting poor settlement terms. The Cubans are renowned for being among the toughest negotiators in the Communist world.

It is believed that about 250 companies, mostly small enterprises, have not been paid for goods delivered to Cuba. The officials are hoping to persuade them to agree to an extension of the debt for up to three years.

The group, from the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Trade, the National Bank of Cuba and various Cuban state enterprises, has made a courtesy visit to the Department of Trade and Industry. As a result, the DTI has placed newspaper advertisements saying it wants to hear "urgently" from British com-

panies with an overdue short-term debt of up to 360 days with the Cuban authorities.

The advertisements call on firms with outstanding debts with Cuba who have not contacted the Export Credits Guarantee Department or the DTI to telephone, in confidence, the DTI's Cuba desk in Victoria Street, London.

Britain has a healthy trade surplus with Cuba and last year exported goods worth about £60 million against imports from Cuba worth £8.6 million. Exports in the first five months of this year were down 13 per cent on a year earlier to about £20 million.

The visit by the Cubans, which follows similar attempts to restructure debts in other European countries, comes as Cuba is experiencing its most severe economic problems since the 1959 revolution.

In spite of uncertainties over payment, British companies have been keen to do business with Cuba, particularly as they do not have to face US competitors because

of the long-standing US trade embargo.

Executives from more than 100 British companies have taken part in trade missions to Cuba and earlier this year the London Chamber of Commerce said interest in Cuba was almost without precedent.

The Cuban delegation's interest surrounds short-term uninsured debt. Because the companies involved have not insured their business through the ECGD, there is no immediate official record.

A spokesman for the DTI said: "We think it would be helpful to companies to discuss with us their negotiations with the Cubans and so enable us to build up a picture of how others are faring."

The Cubans are expected to accept wide variations in the terms of negotiation, particularly if the companies concerned are selling goods in high demand, such as medical equipment. Britain's exports to Cuba have been concentrated in the machinery sector, principally for sugar processing, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

Quadrex in deal with B&C

Quadrex Holdings, the international moneybroker, is believed to have negotiated a deal to buy two subsidiaries of the Mercantile House financial services group from British & Commonwealth Holdings.

The Mercantile board has already accepted a £550 million offer from B&C. B&C is selling Mercantile's Alexan-

ders Laing & Cruickshank subsidiary to Credit Lyonnais.

Quadrex, which is 98 per cent owned by Mr Gary Klesch, is interested in Mercantile's MW Marshall & Co moneybroking subsidiary and the William Street US government securities business which Mercantile also owns.

It is understood to have put together a package for the senior managers of both Marshall and William Street which will give them substantial equity participation.

Quadrex owns 7 per cent of Mercantile House. Its £530 million conditional cash offer for the company forced B&C to increase its offer for Mercantile earlier this month.

Pleasing all the people...

One of the trickiest architectural assignments in London has been added to the growing portfolio of YRM, formerly known as York, Rosenberg, Marshall, and the first partner-ship in the profession to obtain a Stock Exchange listing. It has drawn up the plans for 3a Kensington Palace Gardens, which is being developed by Regalian Properties. It is a gem of a site, and was bought for £30 million an acre, the highest price ever put on a piece of land. YRM and Regalian are now awaiting a decision on whether their plans for what will be among the most exclusive residences in the world meet the approval of the Crown Estate Commissioners. As important could be the verdict of one of the local residents, the Prince of Wales. His views on modern standards of architecture are not dissimilar to those of Mrs Mary Whitehouse on Madonna, so these res's had better be pretty des. A decision on YRM's proposals, believed to allow for 20 apartments of 3,000 sq ft, selling for at least £2.5 million each, is expected within the fortnight.

Friendly word

The forced departure of Roger Seelig from Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank, in the wake of the Guinness affair does not mean his acknowledged skills at the takeover game are necessarily being wasted. They are reliably believed to have been made available in an informal manner to Sir Terence Conran,

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Warning: don't pick it

A rare and charming spin-off from the far from charming miners' strike has popped up at the Broadworth Colliery near Doncaster. To the delight of local naturalists, the wild flower known as Coral Necklace has been observed in the area for the first time. It grows in only a handful of sites

around the country, and one of them is in Kent. Favourite theory for the flower is that the seeds were brought up on the clothing of a flying picket from the Kent coalfields, who it will be remembered, got around a bit during the dispute.

who faces an encircling band of shadowy bidders for Storehouse, led by Mountleigh, the only one so far to have taken on anything like material form. But discreet Sir Terence, when asked about his relationship with Seelig, a former director of Habitat and once a close adviser to Sir Terence at the time of the Burton bid for

Debenhams and the merger with British Home Stores, would only say: "Roger Seelig is nothing to do with the company at all. He is a personal friend of mine." But a friend in need...

Gone fishing

Propaganda, the £250,000 one-tonner yacht that led the New Zealand team to victory in the Admiral's Cup this week and was also the winning individual boat in the hazardous Fastnet race, is owned by Adrian Burr, a director of quoted Chase Property Holdings, which changed its name from Wingate Property on Tuesday. Chase, which bought Wingate and Property Holding Investment Company last year, is 60 per cent owned by the New Zealand group Chase Corporation, of which New Zealander Burr is also a director. Burr, a keen sailor, nevertheless left the racing to harder souls and left for a holiday in Honolulu when the celebrations were over. Life certainly is tough at the top.



"Look, Jocasta, you can't be a yuppie and pretend to be an Elvis fan..."

West End opening

Spicer and Pegler, the chartered accountant, has long had a taste for elegant offices, its present City headquarters being one example at Friary Court, Crutched Friars, with its lashings of marble and soaring water fountains. Now an early Georgian abode turned office is being tastefully refurbished at Bruton Street to give S&P for the first time a physical presence in the West End. The lure is all those fast-moving businesses in that part of town, from designers to entertainers and the rag trade to the media and leisure industries. Clive Bastin, a senior partner, said: "They are more volatile, of course, but that, rather than just early demise, can mean really fast growth and a float almost before you can turn round. Look at the way London has become the design Mecca — the Americans come here these days for design ideas." He jokes: "Any-way accountants can work for the client on his way up and for the bank when he's on the way down." Bruton Street should be operational next month and, given S&P's hands-on approach, will have a disproportionately high number of senior staff, including six partners. It is part of a plan to open more offices in the London area, taking the present five to eight or 10. Recent openings around the M25 ring have been branches at Croydon, Uxbridge and St Albans; now prospecting is going on in the Docklands, Brentwood, Romford and the Stansted Airport area.

Ray Heath



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SIEMENS

Information for Siemens shareholders

Market expands abroad, erodes in Germany

Split economy: capital goods recede

While Siemens saw marked gains in orders from abroad in the first nine months of the current financial year (1 October 1986 to 30 June 1987), new orders in the West German home market remained below last year's levels. The slowing of the economy has yet to be reflected fully in sales, which

reached two-figure growth by the billing of the Brokdorf nuclear power plant. A weaker economy, high future-oriented expenditures, and tougher price competition due to negative currency effects combined to push the net profit margin down from 2.9% to 2.6%.

New orders

During the period under review, Siemens - i.e. Siemens AG and its consolidated domestic and foreign companies - booked new orders worth £12,822m, thus nearly matching (-1%) the levels of the preceding year. The 7% drop in German domestic orders was reflected mainly in the power plant sector. This was largely offset by the rise in international orders (+5%); at the same time, however, the export orders of our domestic operations declined. Since losses incurred through adverse currency movements were roughly equal to gains from the first-time consolidation of several

newly acquired companies, the 5% growth in international orders represents a real increase of business volume. This growth is the more remarkable considering the weakness of international business in the energy and power plant sectors.

| in £m | 1/10/86 to 30/6/86 | 1/10/86 to 30/6/87 | Change |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|
| New orders | 12,944 | 12,822 | - 1% |
| Domestic business | 6,263 | 5,835 | - 7% |
| International business | 6,681 | 6,987 | + 5% |

Sales

Siemens worldwide sales rose 11% to £12,617m. This leap was brought about primarily by the billing of the Brokdorf nuclear power plant in early 1987. But even without power plant business, sales increased 4% worldwide: 2% in Germany and 7% abroad.

| in £m | 1/10/86 to 30/6/86 | 1/10/86 to 30/6/87 | Change |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Sales | 11,370 | 12,617 | +11% |
| Domestic business | 5,344 | 6,251 | +17% |
| International business | 6,026 | 6,366 | +6% |

Orders in hand

At £18,500m, the value of orders in hand on 30 June 1987 was only slightly less (-1%) than at the start of the financial year.

| in £m | 1/10/86 | 30/6/87 | Change |
|----------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Orders in hand | 18,771 | 18,500 | - 1% |
| Inventories | 8,011 | 8,248 | + 3% |

Employees

The number of Siemens employees (excluding trainees and temporary student workers) was 363,000 at the close of June 1987, or 4,000 more than on 1 October 1986. This rise was largely confined to international operations and resulted almost entirely from the acquisition of new companies. The 9% increase in employment costs was brought about by a 7% rise in the average number of employees as against the comparable figure last year.

| in thousands | 1/10/86 | 30/6/87 | Change |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Employees | 359 | 363 | + 1% |
| Domestic operations | 231 | 231 | 0% |
| International operations | 128 | 132 | + 3% |

| in £m | 1/10/86 to 30/6/86 | 1/10/86 to 30/6/87 | Change |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Average number of employees in thousands | 336 | 361 | + 7% |
| Employment costs | 5,249 | 5,730 | + 9% |

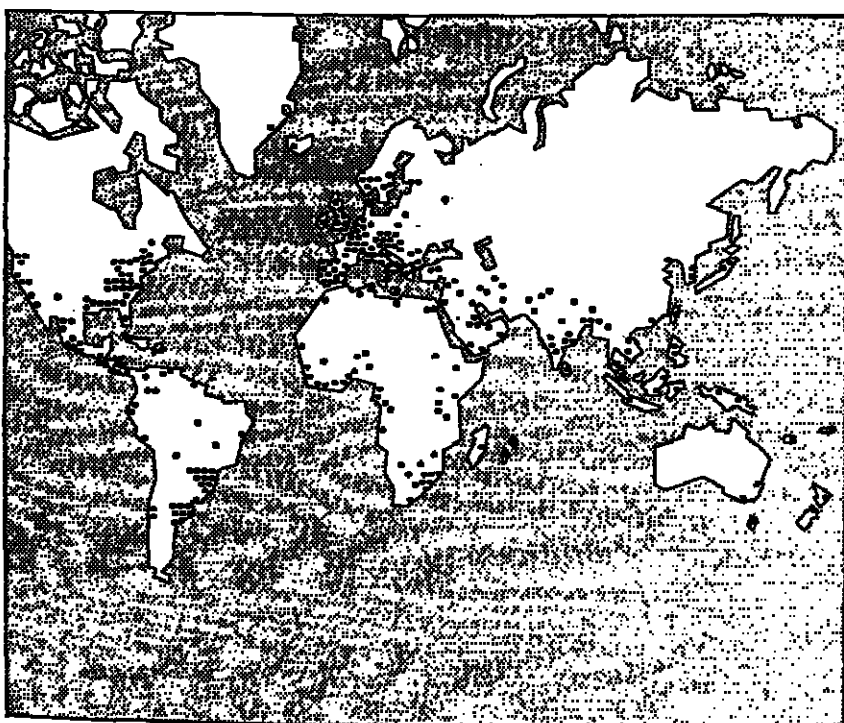
Capital spending and net income

Capital expenditure and investment in the first nine months of the current financial year again reached £1,290m, equalling last year's high level. Capital projects were focussed on erecting manufacturing facilities for new products and modernising existing plants, with the ultimate aim of ensuring the company's competitiveness and opening new markets. Chiefly as a result of heavy investment in the future (including R&D outlays that will exceed £2,000m this year) and intensified price competition brought about by unfavourable

market and currency trends, net income after taxes dropped 4% to £322m, and the net profit margin from 2.9% to 2.6%.

| in £m | 1/10/86 to 30/6/86 | 1/10/86 to 30/6/87 | Change |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Capital expenditure and investment | 1,290 | 1,290 | 0% |
| Net income after taxes | 334 | 322 | - 4% |
| in % of sales | 2.9 | 2.6 | |

All amounts translated at Frankfurt middle rate on 30/6/1987: £1 = DM 2.946.



Conveniently located throughout the world

Present in 127 countries, Siemens does more than half its sales abroad. The company wholly owns and operates 118 production facilities in 27 countries and has a stake of up to 50% in 59 further plants. International operations account for a third of all Siemens employees and 40% of its capital expenditure and investment. Siemens is known for its effective worldwide manufacturing, sales, and service organisations - assets the company will continue to enhance and expand to the benefit of customers everywhere.

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Strike hits Dockland airlines' expansion

The two airlines planning to start European commuter services in October from London's new Docklands Airport face an aircraft shortage because of a long-running strike at the Canadian manufacturer's plant.

Brymon Airways and Eurocity Express are both obliged by airport regulations to use the De Havilland Dash-7 Canada 50-seater aircraft when the London City STOL (short take-off and landing) airport opens in late October.

The two airlines already have two Dash planes each but their combined orders for five new aircraft seem likely to be delayed unless a pay dispute at the De Havilland plant in Toronto reaches a speedy settlement.

The strike, already six

weeks old, stems from problems in integrating De Havilland into the Boeing Group, which bought it from the Canadian government at the beginning of the year.

The delays will set back the airlines' plans to expand their schedules, which will concentrate on Italy and Brussels for Eurocity and Paris for Brymon.

Attempts to purchase or hire second-hand aircraft have failed, according to Mr Malcolm Ginsberg, a spokesman for Brymon.

"We have been looking round the world but there are none available anywhere."

"It could be a blessing in disguise. Initially we can market one service with planes we are experienced at flying."

From an operational standpoint we will feed in new services as and when we can."

At Eurocity, Mr Roger Palmer said any substantial delay in receiving the new aircraft would slow down the airline's plans to operate by next spring all eight routes for which it has been awarded licences. These include Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Manchester and the Channel Islands.

The two airlines hope to attract most of their business from City businessmen who dislike making the journey to Heathrow or Gatwick airports.

Fares and service levels are to be pegged at the equivalent of club or business class on other airlines.

New chief executive named at Eagle Star Insurance

APPOINTMENTS



Michael Butt, chief executive of Eagle Star becomes financial director, Mr Neil Barnes technical director and Mrs Susan Bradbury group residential sales and marketing division director. Mr Joe Savage becomes divisional director of development at Careways Homes. Taylor Walker, Mr Keith

Boatman is made retail services director.

British Cement Association: Dr George Somerville is elected director of research and technical services from September 1.

Holden and Brooke: Mr Robert Symms becomes managing director, succeeding Mr R.A. Brooke who remains on the board as a non-executive director.

Cresvale Partners: Mr John Horsham joins as associate director.

Welding Rods: Mr Ed Murray becomes sales director.

Valid Logic Systems: Mr Robert Ashley joins the board.

Meat and Livestock Commission: Mr Geoffrey John is made chairman.

Peter Brotherhood: Mr Edwin Brooks joins the board.

Simon-Gala: Mr Nigel Litherland becomes director of European sales.

Mercury Fund Managers: Mr Richard Clarke is made advertising director designate.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: Bladen Industries, BSR International, Pearson, Unilever, Finals: Calcutta Electric Supply, Lawrie Group.

TOMORROW - Interims: CCF, De Beers Consolidated Mines, EBC Group, Jaguar, Rentokil, Thomas Robinson Group, Standard Chartered, Woodhouse & Rixson (Holdings), Unidare, Finals: Gold Fields of South Africa.

Haninex Corporation (expected on August 19), Herrburger Brooks, Impala Platinum Holdings, India Fund, Meat Trade Suppliers.

WEDNESDAY - Interims: ASEA AB, Britannic Assurance, Fife Indmar, Parambe, Finals: DY Davies, WH Smith & Son (Holdings).

THURSDAY - Interims: Cattle's (Holdings), T Clarke, Gaskell Broadloom, Isle of

Man Steam Packet Co, Johnson Group Cleaners, Liberty Life Association of Africa, Microvitec, Queens Moat Houses, Task Force Group, Waterford Glass Group, Waterford Wedgwood Holdings, Finals: Aerospace Engineering, Genbel Investments, Samuel Heath and Sons.

FRIDAY - Interims: None announced. Finals: None announced.

COMPANY NEWS

● RENOWN INC: Interim dividend Yen 12.5 (Y12.5) for the six months ended June 30. Figures in yen million. Net sales 101,438 (103,333), net profit 3,000 (2,511), net profit per share ¥16.24 (¥14.66).

● HILLSDOWN HOLDINGS: The company has acquired the business and assets of Morris Products from Dairy Crest Foods for £1.95 million. LCF has warranted that the net asset value of the transferred assets will be no less than £1.95 million and any excess or shortfall will be reflected by an adjustment to the consideration. Morris is an ice cream manufacturer with a factory in Teaford, Shropshire.

● NORTUMBRIAN FINE FOODS: Agreement has been reached for the purchase of the Fibersund division of Fama Foods of Denmark. The consideration of £750,000 for mainly plant and machinery, together with stock expected to be valued at about £300,000, is in cash and shares. Fibersund makes fibre muesli.

● BSR INTERNATIONAL: The company has conditionally agreed to acquire Brandenburg Holdings and Brandenburg International for £1.09 million. Brandenburg, which has operations at Croydon, Colchester and Slough, manufactures a range of high-voltage power supplies, inverters and test equipment for the medical and military markets.

● KALBARA MINING: The company is to raise up to A\$13.3 million (£5.9 million), before expenses, through a one-for-one, non-renounceable rights issue at 31 cents a share. Pretax profit of A\$6.2 million for the year ended June 30 (loss A\$584,345). Net assets per share doubled from 14.83 to 29.95 cents (valuing all mining licences at cost only).

● TR CITY OF LONDON TRUST: For the year June 30 a final 0.67p will be paid making 2.32p (2.05p). With figures in £000: Income after all charges and tax 4,671 (4,236). Earnings per deferred stock unit 2.37p (2.14p). Net asset value per deferred stock unit 101.2p (72.4p). The board forecasts a 10.3 per cent increase in the total dividend to not less than 2.56p payable at a new quarterly rate of 0.64p.

BASE LENDING RATES

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| ABN | 9.50% |
| Adami & Company | 10.00% |
| BCCI | 10.00% |
| Consolidated Credit | 10.00% |
| Co-operative Bank | 10.00% |
| C. Hoare & Co. | 10.00% |
| Hong Kong & Shanghai | 10.00% |
| Lloyds Bank | 10.00% |
| Nat Westminster | 10.00% |
| Royal Bank of Scotland | 10.00% |
| TSB | 10.00% |
| Citibank NA | 10.00% |

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

| Market rates close August 14 | Market rates close August 14 | 1 month | 3 months |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|
| N York 1.5745-1.5825 | 1.5895-1.5985 | 0.43-0.40p | 1.75-1.70p |
| London 2.1185-2.1195 | 2.1285-2.1315 | 0.94-0.90p | 4.03-4.00p |
| Ams/dms 3.3533-3.3577 | 3.3533-3.3577 | 1%-15p | 54-54p |
| Brussels 61.75-62.00 | 61.75-61.80 | 21-15p | 54-54p |
| Cyprus 11.4457-11.5193 | 11.4457-11.4490 | 1%-15p | 54-54p |
| Dublin 1.1130-1.1175 | 1.1130-1.1140 | 1%-15p | 54-54p |
| Frankfurt 2.3745-2.3888 | 2.3745-2.3888 | 1%-15p | 54-54p |
| Geneva 232.30-235.25 | 234.30-235.25 | 22-21p | 54-54p |
| Madrid 202.37-203.40 | 202.37-203.40 | 1%-15p | 54-54p |
| Milan 215.55-216.52 | 215.55-216.13 | 1%-15p | 54-54p |
| Paris 10.5455-10.5712 | 10.5455-10.5712 | 1%-15p | 54-54p |
| Rome 9.9325-9.9524 | 9.9325-9.9524 | 1%-15p | 54-54p |
| Sofia 10.3625-10.4008 | 10.3625-10.3818 | 1%-15p | 54-54p |
| Tokyo 237.30-238.25 | 237.30-238.25 | 1%-15p | 54-54p |
| Vienna 20.52-21.22 | 20.52-20.54 | 1%-15p | 54-54p |
| Zurich 2.4716-2.4838 | 2.4717-2.4780 | 1%-15p | 54-54p |

Sterling index compared with 1975 was 72.5 (day's range 72.4-72.5).

OTHER STERLING RATES

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Argentina austral | 3.3332-3.3518 |
| Australia dollar | 2.2482-2.2509 |
| Bahrain dinar | 0.5595-0.5625 |
| Brazil cruzeiro | 74.25-74.75 |
| Cyprus pound | 0.77-0.78 |
| French franc | 7.1892-7.2250 |
| German mark | 228.75-235.75 |
| Hong Kong dollar | 12.4300-12.4400 |
| Indian rupee | 20.74-20.94 |
| Japanese yen | 0.0035-0.0037 |
| Malaysian dollar | 4.0455-4.0498 |
| Mexican peso | 229.00-231.00 |
| New Zealand dollar | 2.7025-2.7053 |
| Saudi Arabia riyal | 5.95-5.99 |
| Singapore dollar | 3.3437-3.3475 |
| S. Africa rand (fin) | 5.7781-5.7898 |
| S. Africa rand (com) | 3.3223-3.3321 |
| U.A.E. dirham | 5.6275-5.6275 |
| Yugoslav bank | |

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEK and Exel.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

| Base Rates % | Clearing Banks 10 | Discount Market Loans % | Overnight High % Low % | West End % | Overnight % | 3 month % | 6 month % | 12 month % |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Base Rates % | Clearing Banks 10 | Discount Market Loans % | Overnight High % Low % | West End % | Overnight % | 3 month % | 6 month % | 12 month % |
| Base Rates % | Clearing Banks 10 | Discount Market Loans % | Overnight High % Low % | West End % | Overnight % | 3 month % | 6 month % | 12 month % |

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %

| Dollar | call | 7-5 | 1 month | 3-5 | 6-5 | 12-5 |
|--------|------|-----|---------|-----|-----|------|
| Dollar | call | 7-5 | 1 month | 3-5 | 6-5 | 12-5 |
| Dollar | call | 7-5 | 1 month | 3-5 | 6-5 | 12-5 |

BULLION

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Gold \$453.50-454.50 | 1405-1415 |
| 100gms (per cent. ex. vat) | 2,1010-2,1020 |
| \$452.00-453.00 (200.75-254.75) | 2,5420-2,5430 |
| 100gms (per 1 ounce coin) | 0,7075-0,7085 |
| \$455.00-471.00 (2291.50-235.00) | 0,7075-0,7085 |
| Sovereigns (new, ex. vat) | 1,5540-1,5550 |
| \$455.00-471.00 (2291.50-235.00) | 1,5540-1,5550 |
| 100gms (per 1 ounce coin) | 1,5540-1,5550 |
| \$455.00-471.00 (2291.50-235.00) | 1,5540-1,5550 |

ECGD

| Capitalization | Company | Price on Friday | Weekly Change |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 11.36512M | Abelco Group | 425 | +10 |
| 6.475222M | Aberdeen Am Petrol | 435 | n/c |
| 4.011930M | Allied Insurance | 127 | +7 |
| 6.069595M | Broadcast Commun | 222 | +7 |
| 6.330473M | Canal Comm | 79 | -1 |
| 22.75287M | Corton Beach | 125 1/2 | n/c |
| 17.01000M | Eglington Oil Ireland | 30 | -2 |
| 1.095338M | Do. Warrants | 19 | n/c |
| 7.073215M | Publishing Holdings | 68 1/2 | +8 |
| 10.26377M | Theme Holdings | 71 1/2 | +10 |
| suspended | Unit Group | 139 1/2 | |



George and Ira Gershwin acknowledged that some relationships are just never going to work.

The Gershwins, along with some of the world's greatest names in songwriting such as Cole Porter, Rodgers and Hammerstein, Gilbert and Sullivan and Noel Coward, had their music publishing interests handled by Chappell & Co.

Chappell & Co, the world's largest music publisher, is about to come under the control of Warner Communications, the record, film and television multi-national.

If these overtures are allowed to succeed, 80% of the UK popular music publishing industry will be owned by record companies [according to independent research by the Henley Centre for Forecasting]. SBK Songs would then be the only remaining major independent music publisher.

This cannot be good for the future of music publishing. Or for the songwriters and composers, whose interests publishers are obliged to protect. This is particularly true of writers who do not also perform.

The merger comes at a time when the forthcoming Copyright Bill proposes to abolish the statutory royalty rate for records, and new technologies are transforming the way in which music is reproduced. It is more important now than ever that the interests of composers and songwriters should be protected.

The following are just some of the areas in which the interests of songwriters and their publishers are in jeopardy.

- ☐ UK royalty rates for records have fallen since the abolition of recommended retail price in 1981 to only approximately 5.5% of retail price. Soon the statutory rate may also go.
- ☐ In EEC countries without a statutory royalty rate, the rates have fallen, on average, by 6% since 1981.
- ☐ The rates for Film and TV copyright usage are already negotiable and are generally even lower than for records.
- ☐ Major conflicts of interest arise within the music publishing industry negotiating committees [MPA, MCPS, MRS], many of whose members are employees of record company owned music publishers.
- ☐ The royalty rate for compact discs is substantially below the statutory rate.
- ☐ For US and Canadian sales, songwriters are frequently forced to accept reduced or zero record and film royalties. This trend is already starting to take root in the UK.

It has always been the traditional role of publishers to discover, develop and nurture creative talent, and to promote it as actively as possible. It is a role which is far greater than their perceived one of simply 'producing the sheet music'. Over recent years their role has been further extended to fighting on negotiating committees and in individual contract negotiations for fair rates and conditions for their songwriters.

The music publishing industry faces a crisis. The loss of Chappell's independence could considerably diminish the industry's already highly limited ability to control its own destiny.

The campaign believes that music publishers cannot always act in the best interest of their writers when owned by record companies.

If you are worried about who decides how much to pay writers for the use of their works in records, compact discs, music videos, compact video discs, digital audio tapes and satellite broadcasting, add your voice to the campaign and help prevent the take-over of Chappell & Co by Warner Communications.

There are other independent options.

Make a song and dance about it. Write to Sir Gordon Borrie at the Office of Fair Trading, and Francis Maude MP at the Department of Trade and Industry, insisting that the bid is referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

And ring 01 637 0441 for an explanatory leaflet to find out why it ain't necessarily so.

Issued by
THE INDEPENDENCE FOR MUSIC PUBLISHING ACTION GROUP
ASHBROOK HOUSE, 3-5 RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON W1P 1UA

**Claims required for
+60 points**
Claimants should ring 0254-53272

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Chance, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (aa) denotes Alpha Stocks

| Company | Price 12/1/91 | Chg/pt week | Open 12/1/91 | High 12/1/91 | Low 12/1/91 | Vol | P/E |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------|------|
| Hamilton P S | \$18 1/4 | +1 1/4 | 18 1/4 | 19 1/4 | 17 1/4 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| 41.6m Inland P S | 26 | -10 | 26 | 36 | 23 1/2 | 5.5 | 12.5 |
| 36.5m Inland | 26 | -10 | 26 | 36 | 23 1/2 | 5.5 | 12.5 |
| 20.0m Jackson | 38 | -14 | 38 | 52 | 30 | 2.5 | 12.5 |
| 26.4m NCA Detroit | 38 | -14 | 38 | 52 | 30 | 2.5 | 12.5 |
| 24.6m NCA (adj) | 38 | -14 | 38 | 52 | 30 | 2.5 | 12.5 |
| 16.4m Du Pont | 231 | -50 1/2 | 231 | 281 1/2 | 202 1/2 | 6.7 | 12.5 |
| 22.5m New London Oil | 232 | -50 1/2 | 232 | 281 1/2 | 202 1/2 | 6.7 | 12.5 |
| 17.1m Petrochem | 17 | +17 | 17 | 34 | 15 | 2.1 | 21.9 |
| Petrochem | 17 | +17 | 17 | 34 | 15 | 2.1 | 21.9 |
| 242.5m Range | 425 | +15 | 425 | 440 | 410 | 36.5 | 12.5 |
| 22.2m Ritec | 11 | -1 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| 12.2m Ritec Drift | 11 | -1 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| 22.2m Ritec | 11 | -1 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| 12.2m Ritec | 11 | -1 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| 61.6m Sweeney | 11 | -1 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| 10.5m Sweeney | 11 | -1 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Target | 12 | -3 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 12.5 | 12.5 |

OVERSEAS TRADE

[illegible]**PROPERTY**[illegible]

MINING

| | | | | | | |
|--------|----------------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|
| 04.34m | Shore Hrs. | 296 | +3 | 8.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| 04.35m | Shore Hrs. | 296 | +3 | 8.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| 04.36m | Love HS & B | 296 | +50 | 11.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| 04.37m | Shore Hrs. | 297 | +7 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| 04.38m | Shore Hrs. | 297 | +3 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 1.0 |
| 04.39m | Mont O'Farrell | 297 | +1 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 1.0 |
| 04.40m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.41m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.42m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | 5.5 | 3.4 | 13.9 |
| 04.43m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.44m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.45m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.46m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.47m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.48m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.49m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.50m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.51m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.52m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.53m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.54m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.55m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.56m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.57m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.58m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.59m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.60m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.61m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.62m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.63m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.64m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.65m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.66m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.67m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.68m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.69m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.70m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.71m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.72m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.73m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.74m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.75m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.76m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.77m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.78m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.79m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.80m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.81m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.82m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.83m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.84m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.85m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.86m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.87m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.88m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.89m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.90m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.91m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.92m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.93m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.94m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.95m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.96m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.97m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.98m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 04.99m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |
| 05.00m | Shore Ops | 210 | +1% | | | |

MINING

| | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|-----|---------|------|----------|
| 55.39 | Alfred Lon | 111 | -2 | 5.4 | 22.22.0 |
| 57.01 | Armando Sae | 255 | -2 | 5.6 | 1.2.30.0 |
| 57.02 | Armando Sae | 255 | -1 | 5.7 | 1.2.30.0 |
| 57.10 | Babar Harris | 300 | -3.0 | 5.5 | 1.5.20.0 |
| 57.20 | Balvague | 263 | -2 | 5.1 | 0.9.23.0 |
| 57.25 | Balvague & Hay | 263 | -2 | 5.1 | 0.9.23.0 |
| 57.30 | Barton (P) | 323 | -2 | 17.7 | 4.8.20.0 |
| 57.40 | Bradford | 254 | -1 | 15.1 | 2.1.20.6 |
| 57.45 | Clond | 254 | -1 | 14.8 | 1.4.21.0 |
| 57.50 | Brinson | 270 | -3.0 | 8.9 | 3.5.20.0 |
| 58.00 | CHLA | 167 | -7 | 2.7 | 1.6.18.4 |
| 58.05 | CHLA | 167 | -5 | 2.0 | 1.6.18.4 |
| 58.10 | Chas (A) | 185 | -10.0 | 11.0 | 27.20.0 |
| 58.15 | Chas & Countess | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 58.20 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 58.25 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 58.30 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 58.35 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 58.40 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 58.45 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 58.50 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 58.55 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 59.00 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 59.05 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 59.10 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 59.15 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 59.20 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 59.25 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 59.30 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 59.35 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 59.40 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 59.45 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 59.50 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 59.55 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 60.00 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 60.05 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 60.10 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 60.15 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 60.20 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 60.25 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 60.30 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 60.35 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 60.40 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 60.45 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 60.50 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 60.55 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 61.00 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 61.05 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 61.10 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 61.15 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 61.20 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 61.25 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 61.30 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 61.35 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 61.40 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 61.45 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 61.50 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 61.55 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 62.00 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 62.05 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 62.10 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 62.15 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 62.20 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 62.25 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 62.30 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 62.35 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 62.40 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 62.45 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 62.50 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 62.55 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 63.00 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 63.05 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 63.10 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 63.15 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 63.20 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 63.25 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 63.30 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 63.35 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 63.40 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 63.45 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 63.50 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 63.55 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 64.00 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 64.05 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 64.10 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 64.15 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 64.20 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 64.25 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 64.30 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 64.35 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 64.40 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 64.45 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 64.50 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 64.55 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 65.00 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 65.05 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 65.10 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 65.15 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 65.20 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 65.25 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 65.30 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 65.35 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 65.40 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 65.45 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 65.50 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 65.55 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 66.00 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 66.05 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 66.10 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 66.15 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 66.20 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 66.25 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 66.30 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 66.35 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 66.40 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 66.45 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 66.50 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 66.55 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 67.00 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 67.05 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 67.10 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 67.15 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 67.20 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 67.25 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 67.30 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 67.35 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 67.40 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 67.45 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 67.50 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 67.55 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 68.00 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 68.05 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 68.10 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 68.15 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 68.20 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 68.25 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 68.30 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 68.35 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 68.40 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 68.45 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 68.50 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 68.55 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 69.00 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 69.05 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 69.10 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 69.15 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 69.20 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 69.25 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 69.30 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 69.35 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 69.40 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 69.45 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 69.50 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 69.55 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 70.00 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 70.05 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 70.10 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 70.15 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 70.20 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 70.25 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 70.30 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 70.35 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 70.40 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 70.45 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 70.50 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 70.55 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 71.00 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 71.05 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 71.10 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 71.15 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 71.20 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 71.25 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 71.30 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 71.35 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 71.40 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 71.45 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 71.50 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 71.55 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 72.00 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 72.05 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 72.10 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 72.15 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 72.20 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 72.25 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 72.30 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 72.35 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 72.40 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 72.45 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 72.50 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 72.55 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 73.00 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 73.05 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 73.10 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 73.15 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 73.20 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 73.25 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 73.30 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 73.35 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 73.40 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 73.45 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 73.50 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 73.55 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 74.00 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 74.05 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 74.10 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 74.15 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 74.20 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 74.25 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 74.30 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 74.35 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 74.40 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 74.45 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 74.50 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 74.55 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 75.00 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 75.05 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 75.10 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 75.15 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 75.20 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 75.25 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| 75.30 | Chas (P) | 690 | -10.0</ | | |

SHIPPING

[illegible]

VEHICLES AND AIRCRAFT

[illegible]

S AND LEATH

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------|-----|----|------|-----|------|
| 2nd | Phoenix East | 181 | -1 | 8.5 | 2.7 | 14.3 |
| 3rd | Phoenix | 409 | +1 | 13.0 | 3.4 | 23.1 |
| 4th | Deschay | 199 | -1 | 8.5 | 2.1 | 15.1 |
| 5th | Phoenix/Prop | 194 | -1 | 8.5 | 2.1 | 15.1 |
| 6th | Phoenix | 454 | +1 | 13.0 | 3.4 | 23.1 |
| 1st | Prop Prop | 199 | -1 | 8.5 | 2.1 | 15.1 |
| 8th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 9th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 10th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 11th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 12th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 13th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 14th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 15th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 16th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 17th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 18th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 19th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 20th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 21st | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 22nd | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 23rd | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 24th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 25th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 26th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 27th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 28th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 29th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 30th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 31st | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 32nd | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 33rd | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 34th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 35th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 36th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 37th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 38th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 39th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 40th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 41st | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 42nd | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 43rd | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 44th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 45th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 46th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 47th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 48th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 49th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 50th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 51st | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 52nd | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 53rd | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 54th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 55th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 56th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 57th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 58th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 59th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 60th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 61st | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 62nd | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 63rd | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 64th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 65th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 66th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 67th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 68th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 69th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 70th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 71st | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 72nd | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 73rd | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 74th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 75th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 76th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 77th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 78th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 79th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 80th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 81st | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 82nd | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 83rd | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 84th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 85th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 86th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 87th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 88th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 89th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 90th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 91st | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 92nd | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 93rd | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 94th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 95th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 96th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 97th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 98th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 99th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 100th | Raplan | 45 | -1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

VEHICLES AND AIRCRAFT

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|
| 1m Webb (302) | 493 | +40 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 38.1 |
| 000 Webb & Country | 250 | +56 | 12.1 | 4.8 | 14.3 |

| SHIPPING | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|
| 1.5m Assoc Rtr Ports | 807 | -29 | 8.2 | 1.4 | 25.4 |
| 2m Calladine | 400 | -13 | 7.5 | 1.5 | 15.8 |
| 3m Calladine | 152 | -13 | 7.5 | 1.5 | 15.8 |
| 7m Fisher (Jamaica) | 481 | -1 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 19.1 |
| 4m Gray | 80 | +15 | 20.6 | 6.4 | 18.1 |
| 1m Jersey | 91 | -1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 19.1 |
| 000 Jersey (Dk) | 198 | -7 | 12.3 | 3.8 | 17.2 |
| 7m Jozan | 70 | -3 | 26.9 | 3.0 | 18.8 |
| 5m P & C Old (Jag) | 315 | -30 | 16.9 | 3.0 | 17.2 |
| 6m Puncung (Wester) | 893 | -1 | 7.5 | 2.4 | 15.8 |
| 4m Puncung (Wester) | 893 | -1 | 7.5 | 2.4 | 15.8 |
| 000 Turnball (Ct) | 110 | -25 | 12.3 | 2.0 | 22.9 |

| SHOES AND LEATHER | |
|-------------------|--|
|-------------------|--|

S AND LEATH

| | 310 | ● | 13.7h | 4.4 | 27.1 |
|---------------------|-----|---|-------|------|------|
| 000 Headlam Sims | 165 | | | 7.6 | 1.1 |
| 100 Lambert Howarth | 370 | | 5.9 | 2.9 | 15.3 |
| 200 Pittard | 349 | ● | 15.4 | 7.0 | 29.7 |
| 300 Strong & Fisher | 306 | ● | 1.4 | 14.6 | 12.1 |
| 400 Snyto | 313 | ● | 6.9 | 2.3 | 66.2 |

| TEXTILES | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|
| 2m Allied Text | 375 | -12 | 11.5 | 5.1 | 23.4 |
| 3m Beale (Jen) | 370 | ● | 3 | 7.3 | 2.1 |
| 5m Besterman (A) | 166 | ● | 7.9 | 4.8 | 18.3 |
| 6m Bost | 99 | | | | 41.0 |
| 8m Br Mohair | 212 | -11 | | | 11.4 |
| 9m Corah | 112 | ● | 5.5 | 4.8 | 31.9 |
| 10m Courtisols (Int) | 480 | -12 | 13.0 | | 2.7 |
| 11m Cowlings | 118 | ● | 4.1 | | |
| 12m Crowther (J) | 322 | ● | 3.8 | 2.4 | 12.8 |
| 13m Debon | 172 | | | | 2.7 |
| 14m Debon | 322 | ● | 1.7 | 5.5 | 3.0 |
| 15m Debon | 322 | ● | 1.7 | 5.5 | 3.0 |

VEHICLES AND AIRCRAFT

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S AND LEATH

| | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|------|----------|
| Yankee | 235 | -18 | | |
| | 338 | -25 | 10.5 | 3.0 18.5 |

| TOBACCOS | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|----|------|----------|
| m BAT (aa) | 644 | +9 | 18.5 | 3.0 15.2 |
| m Camel | 370 | +7 | | |
| m RoloBarns "B" | 179 | +1 | 10.6 | 2.5 10.5 |

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 include a special payment • Pre-merger figures in
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 alt • Tax-free .. No significant data.

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Payments to staff unlawful

**to staff
unlawful.**

Residuary Body
Payments made to redundant staff of the Greater Manchester Council (GMC) authorized to be made on March 27, 1986 pursuant to a decision of the policy committee of the GMC on March 24, 1985, in lieu of notice, subject to certain undertakings, were *ultra vires* and void and the staff had no right to such payments under the local

Those payments, totalling £1.3 million, were repayable by the 638 redundant employees to the Greater Manchester Residuary Body (GMRB). Since the abolition of GMC on April 1, 1986, all residuary property, rights and liabilities of GMC were vested in GMRB.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Kerr, Lord Justice Ralph Gibson and Sir George Waller) on July 14, dismissed an appeal

Justice Farquharson (*The Times*, March 26). The judge, in judicial review proceedings, ap

Wylie, under Order 15, rule 13, of the Rules of the Supreme Court, as representatives of those who were made redundant and declared the decision taken by the policy committee of GMC was *ultra vires* and null and void.

LORD JUSTICE RALPH GIBSON said that there was nothing in the severance scheme to suggest that the heading "payments in lieu of notice" and references to that phrase did not have their ordinary meaning. The

their existing form the wording did not afford to the employees covered by the scheme the right to a payment in lieu of notice when their contracts of employment were not terminated by notice but by the provisions of the Local Government Act 1985.

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Duff starts hype for bout with Breland

By Bryan Stiles

The first verbal salvoes have been fired in the campaign to match Lloyd Honeyghan, Britain's flashiest world champion, against Mark Breland, America's golden boxing hero from the last Olympic Games.

Honeyghan yesterday stopped off briefly at Heathrow to give his approval to the plan to fight in the United States, to Marbella, in Spain, where he is putting his International Boxing Federation and World Boxing Council welterweight crowns at stake on Saturday week against Gene Hatcher.

The big money talk came from Honeyghan's manager, Mickey Duff, who is anxious to have the contest staged in what he sees as the neutral territory of the Costa del Sol and not the United States where the fight atmosphere would be hostile to his boxer. "It would be like the Olympics all over again, with the crowd shouting 'USA, USA, USA,'" he said.

"A fight against Breland would be like wine, the longer you leave it, the better it gets," Duff added.

Breland picked up the World Boxing Association title Honeyghan relinquished when he refused to defend it against the South African, Harold Volkmann.

If Duff's strategists work out, Honeyghan by this time next year could have set a record for the most times a British world champion has defended his title.

He has had three successful defenses so far, and is aiming to surpass the five times Jim Watt defended his world lightweight crown.

The Jamaican-born Londoner has just spent eight weeks isolated in his favorite training camp in New York State's Catskill Mountains. It is the longest he has spent in a build-up for a contest.

He has, however, run out of sparring partners. The two that Duff had lined up for the fight in Spain have dropped out, once because he is aiming to surpass the five times Jim Watt defended his world lightweight crown.

Duff is sure he will be able to find replacements at short notice. He will be controlling things from a bed in a London hotel, where he is aiming to have an operation to repair a snapped Achilles tendon today.

Honeyghan left for Spain declaring that he would not let the meeting with Hatcher go the full 12 rounds and that he would knock out the American. "I am not understanding him, he is a strong fighter," Honeyghan said. "I have seen three videos of Hatcher, and he did not step backwards once."

McAuley title bout unlikely

Dave McAuley's bright hopes of a second world title bout this year in the King's Hall, Belfast, have all but disappeared after he lost to Panama City at the weekend (George A. writes).

Hilario Zapata, the former World Boxing Association champion from Panama, would have been a possible opponent for the British flyweight champion, but he was beaten by Fidel Basso, of Colombia.

But Basso retained his title with a points win over 15 rounds on Saturday night and he is unlikely to defend again against McAuley, who he knocked out in the thirteenth round last April.

RUGBY UNION

Debut tries by Whittle set up Ulster victory

Ulster brushed aside the challenge of Matherland and won 19-11, with tries by Whittle and a dropped goal by Russell, the outside half.

Grobler kicked an early penalty for Matherland and was on target with two more just after the break to reduce Ulster's lead to 22-9.

Ulster, however, moved up a gear. Hooks, the left wing, scored the try, while Whittle, the centre, picked a path through the defence for two more tries after Russell had dropped a goal, the outside half having added the points to Hooks's try.

Score: Matherland 9 (Grobler 3/10, 12/13, 13/14, 14/15, 15/16, 16/17, 17/18, 18/19, 19/20, 20/21, 21/22, 22/23, 23/24, 24/25, 25/26, 26/27, 27/28, 28/29, 29/30, 30/31, 31/32, 32/33, 33/34, 34/35, 35/36, 36/37, 37/38, 38/39, 39/40, 40/41, 41/42, 42/43, 43/44, 44/45, 45/46, 46/47, 47/48, 48/49, 49/50, 50/51, 51/52, 52/53, 53/54, 54/55, 55/56, 56/57, 57/58, 58/59, 59/60, 60/61, 61/62, 62/63, 63/64, 64/65, 65/66, 66/67, 67/68, 68/69, 69/70, 70/71, 71/72, 72/73, 73/74, 74/75, 75/76, 76/77, 77/78, 78/79, 79/80, 80/81, 81/82, 82/83, 83/84, 84/85, 85/86, 86/87, 87/88, 88/89, 89/90, 90/91, 91/92, 92/93, 93/94, 94/95, 95/96, 96/97, 97/98, 98/99, 99/100, 100/101, 101/102, 102/103, 103/104, 104/105, 105/106, 106/107, 107/108, 108/109, 109/110, 110/111, 111/112, 112/113, 113/114, 114/115, 115/116, 116/117, 117/118, 118/119, 119/120, 120/121, 121/122, 122/123, 123/124, 124/125, 125/126, 126/127, 127/128, 128/129, 129/130, 130/131, 131/132, 132/133, 133/134, 134/135, 135/136, 136/137, 137/138, 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Mansell prevails through debris

From John Blunsden, Zeltweg, Austria

The Austrian Grand Prix, which had to be started three times because of multiple-car collisions near the start-line, eventually brought Nigel Mansell a clear-cut victory that has taken him back into contention for the world championship, although his team partner, Nelson Piquet, by finishing second for the sixth time this year, has extended his lead at the top of the table to 11 points over Ayrton Senna. The Camel Lotus driver could finish only fifth yesterday after an extra pit-stop to replace a damaged nosecone.

Mansell, who has reduced his deficit to 15 points, concedes that despite his victory it will be very difficult to close the gap on Piquet. Third and fourth places for their best team result of the season went to the Benetton-Ford, driven by Teo Fabi and Thierry Boutsen, who demonstrated yesterday that their engines have stamina and fuel efficiency on a high-speed circuit.

The first attempt to get this race under way ended disastrously seconds after the green light when the cars of Jonathan Palmer and Martin Brundle both went out of control in separate incidents, setting off a chain reaction as other drivers tried in vain to weave their way past on the narrow track.

Almost 40 minutes later a restart, with several drivers using either repaired or spare cars, was similarly aborted when Mansell slowed in the opening seconds with clutch slip. Once again unsighted drivers drove into one another to block the track. Altogether, 14 cars — more than half the field — were damaged in the two accidents but no one was hurt.

Third time lucky, the field, in the absence of Philippe Streiff, set off to a clean start: no fewer than six of the 25 cars joined the race from the pit road after hasty repairs. Mansell, who elected to stay with his race car and nurse its clutch off the line, let Piquet set the pace as he tucked into

fourth place behind Boutsen and Gerhard Berger's Ferrari. "I decided to play a waiting game for 20 laps and this let me conserve my tyres and take care of my fuel consumption." But by lap 15 Mansell was up into second place and pressing Piquet hard after Boutsen had dropped back with a pit-stop and Berger's Ferrari had been parked off the track. Six laps later Mansell went into the lead through a bold overtaking manoeuvre as the two Williams drivers were lapping slower traffic. "I timed my attack carefully, positioned myself so that I could

Alain Prost, whose McLaren faded on the warm-up lap with an electrical problem and was pushed to the pits, completed the first lap in seventeenth place but was third behind the two Williams by lap 31. But his electrics were still giving him problems, he was driving virtually without instruments or computer and towards the end he broke a pipe in his turbo's wastegate. In the circumstances, he did well to finish sixth.

Derek Warwick's promising drive in his Arrows took him into sixth place by lap six but he retired with engine trouble soon after half distance, while Palmer kept his Tyrrell's engine down to 9,000rpm to conserve it after he suspected it had broken a valve spring, and was classified last.

Brundle earned warm applause for bringing his Zak-speed home five places behind his team colleague, Christian Danner. He drove the team's spare car, which had been extensively damaged in the second accident and hastily repaired. "The boys did a fantastic job to get the car to the line," he said. "But the handling was... shall we say, very interesting. It was great around right handers but it simply didn't want to turn left."

Race results

AUSTRIAN GRAND PRIX: 1, N. Mansell (GB), Canon Williams-Honda, 52 laps, 1hr 44min 45.55sec; 2, Senna (BR), Marlboro McLaren-TAG, 50 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 3, Prost (F), Benetton-Ford, 51 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 4, Senna (BR), Canon Williams-Honda, 50 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 5, Piquet (BR), Benetton-Ford, 51 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 6, A. Prost (F), Benetton-Ford, 51 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 7, Boutsen (BEL), Benetton-Ford, 51 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 8, Berger (AUT), Benetton-Ford, 51 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 9, Danner (GER), Ligier-Loto-Megatron, 50 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 10, Warwick (GB), Arrows, 49 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 11, Piquet (BR), Benetton-Ford, 51 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 12, Palmer (GB), Tyrrell, 49 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 13, Brundle (GB), Ligier-Loto-Megatron, 49 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 14, M. Brundle (GB), Ligier-Loto-Megatron, 49 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 15, J. Palmer (GB), Tyrrell, 49 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 16, Senna (BR), Canon Williams-Honda, 49 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 17, Senna (BR), Canon Williams-Honda, 49 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 18, Senna (BR), Canon Williams-Honda, 49 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 19, Senna (BR), Canon Williams-Honda, 49 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 20, Senna (BR), Canon Williams-Honda, 49 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 21, Senna (BR), Canon Williams-Honda, 49 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 22, Senna (BR), Canon Williams-Honda, 49 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 23, Senna (BR), Canon Williams-Honda, 49 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 24, Senna (BR), Canon Williams-Honda, 49 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec; 25, Senna (BR), Canon Williams-Honda, 49 laps, 1hr 45min 1.10sec.

go by the traffic on the far side of the track from Nelson. It was close, but not all that close," he said. Piquet made his routine pit-stop almost immediately afterwards, but Mansell was soon to make a quicker one and although nursing his clutch again as he rejoined the race he was now ahead by eight seconds and soon opening up an impressive lead.

Thorpe shows fine form

The British moto-cross champion, Dave Thorpe, returned from a six-week lay-off to win two of the three races at the penultimate round of the British Championship near Nantwich, Cheshire yesterday. Thorpe, who broke his left arm when he was pitched over the handlebars of his Honda at the beginning of July, beat his nearest championship rival, Kuri Nicol, on the works Kawasaki, in two of the three races.

RESULTS: 1, D. Thorpe (Honda), 55pts; 2, K. Nicol (Kawasaki), 54pts; 3, A. Nichols (Kawasaki), 53pts; 4, B. Smith (Honda), 52pts; 5, P. Nicholls, 51pts.



Sudden stops: two multiple-car crashes delay the start of the Austrian Grand Prix yesterday. In the second (above and below), 10 cars plough into one another while trying to slip past Nigel Mansell, who had lost power. No one was injured.



Leng on cue for a timely victory

By Jenny MacArthur

After a finely judged cross-country round, Virginia Leng, the World and European three-day event champion, held on to her overnight lead on Night Cap to win yesterday's Croke Original British Open championship.

She finished with just one second to spare over Robert Lemieux and The Gamesmaster, the runner-up. Accumulator and Richard Walker, who like Mrs Leng is shortlisted for the team for next month's European Championships, to be announced today, underlined their claim for a place in the team when finishing third after a flawless performance.

Although this was the fifth time that Mrs Leng has won the British national title (formerly run at Llandovery Castle since 1966), winning was not uppermost in her mind at the start of the cross-country yesterday in which she went last — providing a suitable tense finish for the 30,000-strong crowd.

Mrs Leng's main pre-occupation, like that of the other nine shortlisted riders having their final trials here, was to get her horse round safely. Lemieux, not shortlisted, had no such constraint and put his foot down from the start with the magnificent-looking The Gamesmaster. They jumped the difficult bounce of corners at fence 14, the Contis Complex, and finished with just four time penalties, the fastest round in the competition.

Mrs Leng said she had not looked at her watch once and had no idea she was so close to winning. "I didn't want to hurry Night Cap but he found a nice galloping stride from the start."

Of the other eight shortlisted riders, the most disappointed were Helen Ogden, who was eliminated at the difficult fence three, the Classic Drop, on The Streetfighter, and Rodney Powell, who had a refusal there on his Bramham winner, The Irishman. The most delighted was Captain Mark Phillips, counting hours towards his career. His superb clear round was all the more creditable as Phillips had the added worry of organizing the event and designing the course. It remains to be seen whether the selectors were as impressed with Carter's performance as Phillips was.

The final test for the shortlisted horses comes today when they have to trot up sound at the final veterinary inspection before the announcement of the team of six.

RESULTS: Croke Original British Open: 1, Night Cap (V. Leng), 52. The Gamesmaster (R. Lemieux), 53. Accumulator (R. Walker), 54. 2nd Round: 1, Night Cap (V. Leng), 52. The Gamesmaster (R. Lemieux), 53. Accumulator (R. Walker), 54. 3rd Round: 1, Night Cap (V. Leng), 52. The Gamesmaster (R. Lemieux), 53. Accumulator (R. Walker), 54. 4th Round: 1, Night Cap (V. Leng), 52. The Gamesmaster (R. Lemieux), 53. Accumulator (R. Walker), 54. 5th Round: 1, Night Cap (V. Leng), 52. The Gamesmaster (R. Lemieux), 53. Accumulator (R. Walker), 54. 6th Round: 1, Night Cap (V. Leng), 52. The Gamesmaster (R. Lemieux), 53. Accumulator (R. Walker), 54. 7th Round: 1, Night Cap (V. Leng), 52. The Gamesmaster (R. Lemieux), 53. Accumulator (R. Walker), 54. 8th Round: 1, Night Cap (V. Leng), 52. The Gamesmaster (R. Lemieux), 53. Accumulator (R. Walker), 54. 9th Round: 1, Night Cap (V. Leng), 52. The Gamesmaster (R. Lemieux), 53. Accumulator (R. Walker), 54. 10th Round: 1, Night Cap (V. Leng), 52. The Gamesmaster (R. Lemieux), 53. Accumulator (R. Walker), 54. 11th Round: 1, Night Cap (V. Leng), 52. The Gamesmaster (R. Lemieux), 53. Accumulator (R. Walker), 54. 12th Round: 1, Night Cap (V. Leng), 52. The Gamesmaster (R. Lemieux), 53. Accumulator (R. Walker), 54. 13th Round: 1, Night Cap (V. Leng), 52. The Gamesmaster (R. Lemieux), 53. Accumulator (R. Walker), 54. 14th Round: 1, Night Cap (V. Leng), 52. The Gamesmaster (R. Lemieux), 53. Accumulator (R. Walker), 54. 15th Round: 1, Night Cap (V. Leng), 52. The Gamesmaster (R. Lemieux), 53. Accumulator (R. Walker), 54. 16th Round: 1, Night Cap (V. Leng), 52. The Gamesmaster (R. Lemieux), 53. Accumulator (R. Walker), 54. 17th Round: 1, Night Cap (V. Leng), 52. The Gamesmaster (R. Lemieux), 53. Accumulator (R. Walker), 54. 18th Round: 1, Night Cap (V. Leng), 52. The Gamesmaster (R. Lemieux), 53. Accumulator (R. Walker), 54. 19th Round: 1, Night Cap (V. Leng), 52. The Gamesmaster (R. Lemieux), 53. Accumulator (R. 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